

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PRICE TWO CENTS

## REFERENDUM NOW PROPOSED FOR LYNN CROSSING PROBLEMS

Two Amendments to the Wadleigh Bill Are Submitted at Hearing Before Joint Committee.

## OTHER OPPOSITION

P. B. Magrane, the City's Heaviest Individual Taxpayer, Gives His Objections to Depression Scheme.

Two amendments to the Wadleigh bill, which provides for paying the Boston & Maine railroad the cost thus far incurred in elevating the tracks through the city, providing the railroad removes them and depresses the tracks, were presented to the committee on railroads at the State House today by Lynn M. Ranger, a member of the committee that framed Lynn's new charter.

Mr. Ranger said he believed the city of Lynn should at this time establish a precedent that no extraordinary bond issue of such size should be voted till the project had passed a popular referendum, that is, placed on the ballot and approved by a majority of those voting.

Amendment number one provides that the Legislature shall submit the proposition in its final form to the voters of the city of Lynn at a special election to be called within 15 days. Number 1 B requires the acceptance of the act by the municipal council of the city of Lynn and such acceptance is subject to the provisions of the new city charter relative to the referendum, whereby a number of voters equal to 25 per cent of the number voting for mayor at the last election may demand a submission of the matter to the people.

Amendment No. 2 provides that if the first plan presented to the city of Lynn is rejected by said city, the railroad company may within 60 days secure the approval of the state railroad commissioners to submit a substitute plan to the voters of Lynn at a special election, the railroad to pay the cost of such election.

P. B. Magrane, Lynn's largest taxpayer, quoted figures showing the heavy expenses of the city, present and contemplated, and protested against any move that would tend to increase the tax rate.

Among the other speakers in opposition to the Wadleigh bill were former Mayor Besson and George M. Lambert. The hearing adjourned at 1 o'clock and will meet again tomorrow at 10:30, when City Solicitor Arthur C. Wadleigh of Lynn, who framed the bill, will be heard in rebuttal, the date being the close of the hearing of the opposition.

**BOSTON BUSINESS MEN PLAN HONOR FOR MR. McCARTHY**

Boston business men are going to give a dinner to Jeremiah J. McCarthy, survivor of the port, in recognition of his 12 years of service as surveyor. He retires June 1 at his own request. He has been asked to name a date for the dinner.

After Mr. McCarthy had informally received the delegation which brought him the invitation, Charles H. Crump, of the firm of Shreve, Crump & Lowe, said:

"We have come here to pay a tribute to our surveyor. It is with regret that we part with his services here in Boston. He has filled the office to the satisfaction of all without a stain."

Collector Curtis then said: "I can say that Surveyor McCarthy should be proud of the endorsement he has received from Boston's business men that have signed this request. The names are of the representative merchants of Boston. Any man who has served 12 years in his position and has retained the friendship of all should feel proud."

## LEGISLATURE MEETS IN JOINT CONVENTION TO ELECT SECRETARY

President Treadway of Senate Calls the Two Branches to Order to Ballot for Successor to Colonel Olin.

## REPUBLICANS SURE

Say That Representative Albert P. Langtry, Their Nominee, Will Receive Substantial Majority.

Assembled in joint convention in the house of representatives, the two branches of the Legislature were called together this afternoon by President Treadway of the Senate, to ballot for a secretary of state, to succeed Col. William M. Olin.

The names of Representative Albert P. Langtry of Springfield and Frank J. Donahue of Boston were presented to the convention as the respective candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties.

The Republican leaders were confident prior to assembling in convention, it was said, that Mr. Langtry would be chosen by a substantial majority. They anticipated opposition from the Democrats to the proposal to use the open ballot method of voting, used by presidential electors.

They felt assured, however, that the Democrats could not win to their point of view a sufficient number of Republicans to get a majority vote in favor of a secret ballot.

It is claimed by Republican members that as 144 Republican legislators attended the caucus which nominated Mr. Langtry Tuesday, thereby binding themselves to vote for him in the convention, and as only 141 votes will be necessary for a choice with all the legislators present and voting today, Mr. Langtry can not fail of election unless an unusual number of Republicans absent themselves or party promises are broken.

Of the nine Republicans who did not attend Tuesday's caucus, several, including Senator Tinkham and Representatives Saunders and Norwood, will be present today and vote for Representative Langtry, it is said. With these friendly absences of yesterday present it is claimed by Mr. Langtry's lieutenants that his election is clinched.

With all members of both branches at the convention there would be 153 Republicans, 126 Democrats and one Socialist, a total of 280. A majority vote of 141 is necessary to elect.

Herbert Parker, former attorney-general, appeared before the joint com-

(Continued on Page Two, Column Two.)

**BUSINESS MANAGER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS URGED BY GOVERNOR**

Governor Foss urges that a capable business manager or superintendent of buildings and grounds be placed in charge of the superintendence and operation of the State House, leaving the sergeant-at-arms free to devote his entire time to the legislative service, in the message sent to the Legislature this afternoon.

This should be done for the sake of economy, the Governor says, and adds that he believes that such a manager would be able to cut down the running expenses at the State House by \$45,000 within the first year of his service.

The appropriations for the current running expenses of the State House, totaling \$214,880, are greatly in excess of the amount which would be required under good business management, he says, and quotes figures to prove this from the report on the State House submitted to him today by H. L. Coe, expert accountant.

(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

**AUSTRALIA IS VOTING UPON PROPOSALS TO CONTROL MONOPOLY**

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Two important questions will be submitted to the judgment of the Australian people today.

The instrument of the referendum has

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

**DEALERS PROTEST FOOD COVERING UPON SATURDAYS**

About 50 marketmen appeared before the board of health today at a special hearing and asked that the board's regulation requiring the keeping of all foodstuffs protected from dust be not applied to Saturday afternoons and evenings.

The marketmen claim that trade is so brisk on Saturday that it is impossible to provide adequate service to the rush of customers if a case has to be uncovered with every sale. They say they are perfectly willing to obey the regulation on other days.

Daniel B. Sweeney, a Clinton street marketman, said enforcement of the regulation upon Saturday would indicate the need of a revision of the city charter to call for election of health commissioners by the people instead of by appointment by the Mayor.

The protest was taken under advisement, and a decision will be rendered by the board within a few days.

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

**Passing the Monitor to school teachers and librarians has opened the way in many instances for better journalistic protection to the children. Much yet remains to be done, however.**

"Libraries and schools are alike interested in protecting the children . . . and movements for clean journalism should interest both."

—The Library Journal, April, 1911.

**DR. DAVID SNEDDEN**

## MELROSE Y. M. C. A. FUND WORKERS' REPORT IS REGARDED AS AN ASSURANCE OF SUCCESS



WILLIAM A. JEPSON.  
Chairman of the executive committee.

Start Made in \$45,000 Campaign Sends Clock Register's Hands Around One-Third of the Dial in a Day.

### ABLE COOPERATION

Assurance that the Melrose Y. M. C. A. will realize the \$45,000 desired to be raised in its eight-day campaign seems to be indicated by the reports of the team captains after the first day's work submitted at the supper to the workers in Association hall Tuesday night, when pledges aggregating \$14,017 were announced.

The hand of the clock opposite city hall, by which the amounts raised from day to day are to be indicated is one third of the way on its journey around the dial.

Many of the workers in the Melrose campaign have participated in some of the other recent campaigns in neighboring cities and are familiar with the method of procedure. Among them are Franklin P. Shumway, who took a prominent part in the Boston Y. M. C. A. campaign; Edwin K. Smith, A. B. Franklin, Charles C. Barry, J. C. F. Slafayton and Charles M. Cox, all of whom are now members of the executive committee and residents of Melrose. They have the able assistance of State Secretary E. W. Hearne and Field Secretary Fred S. Shepard.

The Melrose campaign is the eighteenth in this state, none of which has failed to secure the amounts started after. The campaigns and amounts raised previously are: Abington, \$4500 in two days; Beverly, \$83,003.47 in five days; Boston, \$514,624.18 in 15 days; Cambridge, \$151,060 in 11 days; Chelsea, \$71,826 in 10 days; Fall River, \$55,956 in eight days; Franklin, \$31,269 in 10 days; Lawrence, \$156,680.60 in 10 days; Lowell, \$174,557 in 10 days; Malden, \$60,000 in 10 days; Marblehead, \$16,795.65; Miltineague, \$20,000; Newton, \$156,890.05 in six days; Quincy, \$27,160 in nine days; Somerville, \$44,667.50; Taunton, \$40,918 in seven days; Wakefield, \$14,000 in 10 days.

This makes a total amount of \$1,623,908.41 raised by 17 of the state associations with 3680 workers and 36,550 contributors.

### WALTHAM SITE FOR POSTOFFICE IS ANNOUNCED

WALTHAM, Mass.—Selection of the site for the new main postoffice structure was announced today in a communication from Congressman Wilder received by Charles J. Shepard, the postmaster.

The property at Moody and Pine streets, with a frontage of 126 feet on the former and a depth of 146 feet, is the choice at a cost of \$46,051. The architectural office at Washington has so much work on hand according to the communication that it is likely to be three years before the structure is completed.

The property is owned by Mrs. Josephine E. Farmer and John H. Lincoln, comprising two building lots. The buildings on the property are one-story wooden structures. There were seven other properties offered.

The appropriation for the purchase of the site and erection of the building is \$115,000, leaving about \$69,000 for construction.

### BUILDING DYNAMITED.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—A four-story building under construction here was damaged by an explosion of dynamite early today. The police assert it resulted from a plot to blow up the building. The walls and floors were shattered.

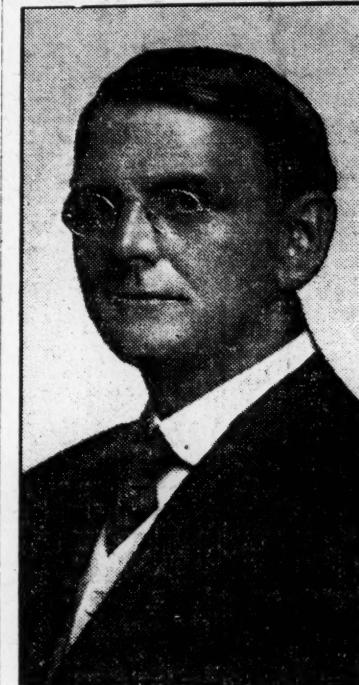
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### Education Commissioner Urges Adapting Studies to Each Individual Pupil

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

**DR. DAVID SNEDDEN**

## FRANCONIA, NEARING PORT, LARGEST SHIP EVER DOCKED HERE



FRED S. SHEPARD.  
State field secretary of Y. M. C. A.

Installation of the New Service Brings London and Boston a Day's Journey Closer Together.

### INVITATION DINNER

Federal, State and City Officials, Traffic Managers and Boston Merchants Among the Guests.

Charles Stewart, manager of the local office of the Cunard line, said today that the new Cunard liner Franconia will reach quarantine about 8:30 p. m. today, according to the latest wireless report, and will proceed up to her dock at East Boston at 7 a. m.

Formal installation of the Franconia as a permanent addition to the Boston service, marks a very important step in the development of Boston over sea commerce, as London will thereby be a full day nearer Boston than ever before.

A considerable saving in time is accomplished by the fact that the Franconia is not only the largest and fastest steamer in the Boston service, but will land passengers at Fishguard, the landing point for the Lusitania and Mauretania, which sail from New York, instead of Liverpool, as do the Ivernia and Saxonia.

This will enable passengers leaving Boston Tuesday to land the following week on Wednesday at Fishguard, arriving in London Wednesday afternoon. At present, via Liverpool, Boston passengers arrive in London Thursday afternoon, a full 24 hours later than will be the case under the new regime now inaugurated by the Cunard company.

With the addition of the Laconia, the sister ship of the Franconia, to the Boston service in March next, Boston will have two large, fast, new steamers plowing between this port and Europe, with capacity of 5600 passengers each per month. The Laconia will make its first sailing from Boston March 12, 1912.

Arrangements have been made with the Boston Tow Boat Company by which a tug will be at the disposal of Mr. Stewart this evening, and he will go down the harbor to meet the Franconia, accompanied by representatives of the press.

Some of the foremost citizens of Boston and vicinity are to be present at 7 p. m. Thursday at a banquet to be given by the Cunard line on the new steamer at her East Boston berth.

The principal speakers will be Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, Edwin U. Curtis, collector of the port; Charles Stewart, manager of the local office of the Cunard line; Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven railroad; George S. Smith, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Robert Lincoln O'Brien.

The topic under discussion will be the "Shipping Trade of Boston and the Development of Its Harbor."

Among other guests will be Col. George B. Billings, Captain Coffman, commanding officer of the navy yard, Col. R. H. Patterson of Ft. Banks, George E. Smith of the harbor commission, W. P. Hall of the railroad commission, Graham Houghton, president of the Victorian Club, A. W. Preston of the United Fruit Company, Bryce Allan of the Allan line, John H. Thomas of the White

(Continued on Page Five, Column Three.)

### FIND FOUNDERING VESSEL OFF CAPE

CHATHAM, Mass.—A three-masted schooner flying distress signals five miles off Cape Cod to the west of Pollock Rip lightship was sighted here early today.

Capt. Joseph Kelley and eight of his men from the Monomoy Point life saving station rowed out to the vessel. The schooner appeared to be low down in the water and apparently was about to founder.

Peerless Rebekah lodge will give a reception to Mrs. Annie L. Stanley, president of the Rebekah assembly.

### NEW YORK PRISON HEAD RESIGNS

ALBANY, N. Y.—Cornelius V. Collins of Troy, state superintendent of prisons for 13 years, has resigned. His resignation reached Governor Dix today.

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

### "WORLD IN BOSTON" TO HEAR FISK UNIVERSITY SINGERS

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

**Leaders," and Edwin D. Mead will preside.**

Today's program is as follows:

Pageant hall, 3 and 8 p. m., presentation of pageant of "Darkness and Light"; 5 to 6:30 p. m., selections by the Fisk Jubilee singers; addresses by Pres. George A. Gates of Fisk University on "The Municipal Ideals," and Dr. Booker T. Washington on "Great Need for Negro Leaders." Edwin D. Mead will preside.

Exhibition hall, 12:40 to 9:40 p. m., exhibition open in all sections; 2, 6 and 9 p. m., visits to chapel car on railroad tracks in rear; 5 and 8 p. m., American chorus at platform; 7 p. m., Carlisle Indian quartet; 7:20 p. m., Manning

(Continued on Page Five, Column Five.)

## GRAND TRUNK SHIFTS ITS NEW ENGLAND CONTEST TO BOSTON

Order Introduced in Lower Branch of Legislature Inviting It to Make Its Terminal at This Port.

### CONFERENCE IS ON

Mr. Mellen and Mr. Byrnes of the New Haven Hold Important Meeting at the North Station.

It appeared today that Boston had suddenly become the center of railroad activity in New England and, while Charles S. Mellen, president, and Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven and Boston & Maine lines, were in conference at the North station, and while an order was being introduced in the Legislature inviting the Grand Trunk to enter Boston, the assembly meeting at the American house requested the Chamber of Commerce to act upon the invitation to the Grand Trunk.

The Grand Trunk seeks a new terminal in New England and it is said to regard the port of Boston as preferable to all others. C. M. Hays, the president, has indicated that he would not be

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**GRAND TRUNK SHIFTS  
ITS NEW ENGLAND  
CONTEST TO BOSTON**

(Continued from Page One.)

over until Thursday at his request. The order is as follows:

"Whereas the entry of the Grand Trunk railroad system to the port of Boston would be greatly to the commercial advantage of Massachusetts, therefore be it

"Ordered that we, the Massachusetts House of Representatives, do hereby join in inviting the Grand Trunk railroad to extend its lines to Boston, and

"Ordered that copies of this order be forwarded to the directors of the Grand Trunk railroad."

**Contest at Providence**

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—It is evident today as the Legislature draws to a close that the contest between the Grand Trunk and New Haven railroad is to be urged to a decision of some kind.

Representatives of both roads met at the capitol on Tuesday with the members of the house committee on corporations before which for a week there has been under consideration a proposed amendment to the charter of the Southern New England railroad. Over this road from Palmer, Mass., to Providence the Grand Trunk proposed to extend its lines.

The Grand Trunk desires the additional right to locate terminal at tide-water in the limits of this city or and near to an extensive state and municipal dock for which Providence has just secured the water front at a cost of \$80,000. For many years the New York, New Haven & Hartford has controlled this particular water front or at least the natural entrance thereto from their main lines.

Over this entrance the Grand Trunk sought a right of way. This was strongly opposed by E. G. Buckland, vice-president, and Nathaniel Smith, attorney on behalf of C. S. Mellen, and as persistently urged by John S. Murdoch, who has been making the fight here for the Grand Trunk's entrance in Rhode Island and Narragansett bay.

Representatives of the railroads were told by the legislators that an agreement of some character would be expected of them before the next 48 hours had elapsed and that the desire was to permit the Grand Trunk to enter and enjoy proper tide-water privileges.

The Grand Trunk representative insisted on the use of the New Haven tracks in the vicinity of Roger Williams park and along the water front, locally known as Allens avenue. The Grand Trunk all the while proposed that an adequate compensation should be paid for the joint use of the New Haven road's track. This was opposed by Mr. Buckland of the New Haven because of the grade crossings which would be erected by the entrance of the Grand Trunk.

It is said that the committee will frame an amendment comprising a plan which grants to the Grand Trunk about all it has been contending for, in addition to the original southern New England charter.

Such action is sure of a contest to a finish in both branches of the Assembly and a possible blocking of the amendment by the Senate in the final hours, which are fast approaching.

The lobby about the State House was never so powerful and resourceful as now and the agents of the New Haven are alert in anticipation of new moves by the Grand Trunk.

Two prominent senators expressed the opinion that the New Haven-Boston & Albany-New York Central agreement would prevent Grand Trunk success in Rhode Island.

**AT THE THEATERS**

**BOSTON.**

BOSTON—Chamney Oglest CASTLE SQUARE—"End of the Bridge." COLONIAL—"The Arcadians." GLOBE—"The Virginian." HOLLYS—Guests of Maybrook Farm. B. F. KIRKIN—"Vanderbilt." MAJESTIC—"The Prince of Plisen." SHUBERT—"De Wolf Hopper." TREMONT—"Richard Carle."

**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.**

EVERY EVENING AT 8 o'clock and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2:30 o'clock. "Il Trovatore." Abora opera company.

**BOSTON CONCERTS.**

WEDNESDAY—Steinert hall 3 p. m., violin concerto. Concerto. Symphony hall, 3 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Paulist choristers.

FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., last rehearsal.

SATURDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., last symphony concert.

**HARVARD ANNOUNCES  
SUMMER COURSE IN  
STUDY OF FINE ARTS**

(Continued from Page One.)

Harvard University announces the following summer courses in fine arts:

Denman Waldo Ross, Ph. D., will give

24 lectures on "The Principles of Pure Design and Representation."

The course is intended for students, for professional teachers and painters, for teachers of drawing and painting, and for teachers of the history of art.

In connection with this course practice in pure design will

be carried on under the supervision of Edgar O. Parker and Dr. Ross, and practice in representation under Martin Mower in consultation with Dr. Ross.

A second course on "The Sculpture and Painting of the Italian Renaissance," with illustrated lectures, reading and visits to the museums will be conducted by Chandler Rathion Post, Ph. D., instructor in Greek and in fine arts.

The purpose of this course is to study the great cultural period of the early Italian Renaissance, with its chief manifestations in political history, religious and intellectual tendencies, manners, the fine arts and literature, and to discuss the bearing of Italian culture in the Renaissance on modern art and life.

A third course will be given in London, Eng., by Asst. Prof. Arthur Pope on "Turner and the Landscape Painting of His Time," with lectures, conferences, visits to galleries and reports. The chief aim will be a study of the works of Turner in the galleries in and near London, together with a study of his environment and development. One day each week will be taken for the study of other paintings, the course including a survey of the main characteristics of the principal European schools of painting.

Appropriations—Warren of Wyoming, chairman; Perkins, California; Gallinger, New Hampshire; Curtis, Kansas; Gamble, South Dakota; Smoot, Utah; Wetmore, Rhode Island; Dixon, Montana, and probably Bourne, Oregon.

Finance—Penrose, Pennsylvania, chairman; Cullom, Illinois; Lodge, Massachusetts; McCumber, North Dakota; Smoot, Utah; Gallinger, New Hampshire; Clark, Wyoming; Heyburn, Idaho; and La Follette, Wisconsin.

The minority members of this committee, which has charge of all tariff bills, will be as follows:

Bailey, Texas; Simmons, North Carolina; Stone, Missouri; Kern, Indiana; Williams, Mississippi, and Johnson, Maine.

Foreign relations—Cullom, Illinois, chairman; Frye, Maine; Lodge, Massachusetts; Smith, Michigan; Root, New York; Borah, Idaho; Burton, Mo.; Sutherland, Utah, and one place to be filled.

Interstate commerce—Clapp, Minnesota, chairman; Cullom, Illinois; Crane, Massachusetts; Nixon, Nevada; Cummins, Iowa; Oliver, Pennsylvania; Townsend, Michigan, and Lippitt, Rhode Island.

Judiciary—Clark, Wyoming, chairman; Nelson, Minnesota; Dillingham, Vermont; Sutherland, Utah; Bradege, Connecticut; Borah, Idaho; Root, New York; Cummins, Iowa, and Brown, Nebraska.

RAILROAD BOARD  
INSPECTS SYSTEM

(Continued from Page One.)

mittees on labor and public health today in opposition to the bill presented by the special commission on the revision of the factory inspection laws.

"The report of the commission was clearly, incisively and temperately analyzed by J. T. Auerbach in opposing the bill," said Mr. Parker. "The commission found that the present system is inadequate, but not incompetent. From the ruins of a partially efficient system we are asked to construct an entirely new and different system. The report is utterly inconsequential in its conclusion, and the bill presented by the commission would four-fold confound the present confusion."

The bill to change the district over which the Lynn police court shall have jurisdiction came down from the Senate, the question being on passing it to be engrossed, the House having refused to concur with the Senate in a recommission to the committee on public service.

Mr. Hobbs of Worcester moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee on judiciary. The House, however, refused to recommit the bill, and it was passed to be engrossed. Mr. Hurd of Salem immediately gave notice of an intention to move reconsideration tomorrow.

**Tech Bill Goes Over**

In the House today Representative Hathaway of New Bedford filed his own petition for legislation providing that the school committee in New Bedford shall consist of the mayor and six others.

The bill authorizing the towns of Reading and Wakefield to supply each other with gas and electricity was passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Newton of Boston moved to postpone until tomorrow consideration of the resolve in favor of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, stating that inasmuch as Governor Foss has objected to the appropriation for the Massachusetts Agricultural College he desired to learn the Governor's attitude toward this bill before acting on it, in order to save a possible veto. After some discussion the resolve was then ordered to a third reading with debate, with the understanding that the contest, if there is to be one, will come on the next stage.

The bill giving greater local control over the granting of trolley freight franchises was passed to be engrossed.

**REPUBLICANS DEFY  
PROGRESSIVES AS  
THEY ENTER CAUCUS**

(Continued from Page One.)

of the party. Some of the Democrats likewise are dissatisfied with the assignments given to them by the minority steering committee.

The regular Republicans insisted as they entered the caucus that they had taken good care of the insurgents and that there was no chance for the overturning of the program so as to place Senator LaFollette on the interstate commerce committee. Cummings on finance and Bristol on foreign relations, which were the points of difference which caused the greatest trouble.

Insurgent Republicans charge that the regulars are packing the finance and interstate commerce committees, the first named to prevent assaults upon the Payne-Aldrich bill and the principle of high protection, and the latter to keep railroad legislation out of the hands of insurgents who they claim have made studies of this subject.

In spite of diligent efforts to prevent the disclosure of the assignments as agreed upon by the committee on committee, the interest in the more important places was so great that most of them became known. The majority membership of the great committee follows:

Appropriations—Warren of Wyoming,

chairman; Perkins, California; Gallinger,

New Hampshire; Curtis, Kansas; Gamble,

South Dakota; Smoot, Utah; Wetmore,

Rhode Island; Dixon, Montana, and proba-

bly Bourne, Oregon.

Finance—Penrose, Pennsylvania, chair-

man; Cullom, Illinois; Lodge, Massachusetts;

Smith, Michigan; Root, New York;

Borah, Idaho; Burton, Mo.; Suth-

erland, Utah, and one place to be filled.

Interstate commerce—Clapp, Minnesota,

chairman; Cullom, Illinois; Crane,

Massachusetts; Nixon, Nevada; Cummins,

Iowa; Oliver, Pennsylvania; Town-

send, Michigan, and Lippitt, Rhode Island.

Judiciary—Clark, Wyoming, chairman;

Nelson, Minnesota; Dillingham, Ver-

mont; Sutherland, Utah; Bradege,

Connecticut; Borah, Idaho; Root, New

York; Cummins, Iowa, and Brown, Ne-

braska.

RAILROAD BOARD  
INSPECTS SYSTEM

(Continued from Page One.)

The railroad commissioners began their annual tour of inspection of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad system today. A special train bearing the three commissioners and a party of officials of the road left South station shortly after 8 a. m. for Cape Cod, where two or three days are to be spent in inspecting the several lines.

**BEVERLY ART TEACHER QUILTS.**

BEVERLY, Mass.—Charles F. Whitney, supervisor of drawing in the Beverly public schools, has resigned to take effect June 1. Miss Helen Sargent of North Attleboro has been elected supervisor to succeed Mr. Whitney.

**BRUSH FIRE IN ROXBURY.**

A brush fire this afternoon at the corner of Huntington avenue and Washington street, Roxbury, burned the billboards bordering the vacant lot at that point, causing a damage of \$25.

after the adoption of a perfecting amendment offered by Mr. Ellis of Newton.

Mr. Conway of Boston moved to substitute for an adverse report a bill providing that hearings before the licensing board in Boston shall be open to the public.

Mr. Leonard of Boston opposed the bill, stating that hearings are now public except to newspapermen, and arguing that no advantage would be gained by newspaper publicity. The motion to substitute failed on a rising vote, 46 to 54, and on a roll-call, 73 to 125.

**Hearing Postponed**

The House committee on ways and means, on the petition of Mayor Fitzgerald, which provides that the licensing board of the city of Boston be authorized to dispose of certain licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors by public auction, postponed a hearing until next Monday.

**NEW PROBLEMS, OLD RULES**

*English Friend of the Colonies Described by John Hunter Sedgwick.*

In the seventh series, volume 6 of the collection of the Massachusetts Historical Society, containing part of the Bowdoin and Temple papers, is found a letter from Gov. Thomas Pownall to James Bowdoin. We shall transcribe a good part of it, as it gives us a view of an enlightened English statesman at the time of the American revolution such as is not always given to those who are learning or are chosen by those who ought to have learned the history, or some part of it, of the United States. Pownall himself is well enough known to historians and publicists, but the public probably overlook the fact that he was a staunch friend to the American colonies, though he was a member of Parliament, and boldly advocated their independence. He

stroy all pleasure in & obstruct advantage to be derived from such a philosophic journey?"

What would have been Pownall's reception can be the matter of speculation to the curious reader who may care to use his ingenuity on the subject. That Pownall wrote a very sensible letter to the Boston committee in 1770 at the time of the "massacre" and referred to that event as "shocking" may be seen referring to "Historical Manuscripts in the Public Library of the City of Boston, Number Two," published 1902.

In the letter to James Bowdoin quoted above, Governor Pownall quoted, "Enclosed I send to you & Dr. Cooper or to either singly & separately to make a deed of gift for me to Harvard College of the 500 acres of land I have in Pownal-

borough, which were granted to me by the Kennebeck Company." This gift he made to found a lecture ship in political law, but, "This foundation proved altogether ineffectual for the object proposed by the friendly donor. The lands, had, during the American war, without his knowledge, been sold for taxes, and after great trouble and expense in redeeming and getting possession of them, the produce of their sale but little exceeded \$300." (Josiah Quincy's "History of Harvard University.") As we can see, the practical thing is a question that is now removed from the necessity of an answer, but that Pownall should have the conception shows his breadth of political view. Like most men that think ahead of "practical politics" he saw his views go unheeded by those whom they were meant to impress, but his example is valuable none the less, as a link in the chain of national political understanding that must subsist between the English-speaking nations.

The Bowdoin and Temple papers were bequeathed to the Massachusetts Historical Society by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, an associate, and of these we are concerned today with one written by Governor Pownall to James Bowdoin from Richmond, Surrey, and bearing date the 29th of February, 1783. It may be convenient to remember that Thomas

Pownall was born in Lincoln, England, in 1720, left America in 1760 and passed away at Bath in 1805. Thus his years spanned the period when he laid the foundations of the great development in popular government that took place in the nineteenth century. The letter begins thus:

"My old friend.—Permit me through you to congratulate the State Massachusetts-Bay on the

# Leading Events in Athletic World

## EAST BOSTON HIGH HAS ONLY TWO 1910 BALL PLAYERS LEFT

Coach O'Brien Working Hard to Develop Pitcher to Take Edward Peterson's Place.

### GAMES SCHEDULED

East Boston high school will have to build up a baseball nine from almost all new men, as only two of last year's nine are available. Fred L. O'Brien, a graduate of the school, who pitched professional baseball for Toledo in the American Association, is coaching the candidates.

Coach O'Brien is striving to develop a first string pitcher, as Edward Peterson, who pitched last year, is not a candidate. The most promising of the candidates for pitcher are George Boyce, Warren Shaw, Morris Cohen and Septimo Caruso.

Robert Alexander, who was second string catcher last season, is the first choice for catcher. His work behind the bat so far this year compares favorably with any of the schoolboy catchers.

The fielding of John Fitzgerald on first base has been of a high order, but he will have to improve his batting in order to clinch his hold on the position. Second base will be taken care of by James Maguire.

Levine, who will play at shortstop, is one of the best men at this position ever developed at the school. His hitting has been of a high order.

Captain Frank Sheehan, who played second base last year, has been shifted to third base on account of the scarcity of candidates for that position. Sheehan is one of the fastest men on the team and last year he led his teammates in stolen bases. His fielding and batting are both of high order.

The only veteran available for the outfield is Christopher Sheehan, who played left field last year. Sheehan has been showing improved form in practise, his hitting being especially good, most of his hits being line drives. William Nugent looks good in center field, while for right field Sidney Milwood, Thomas Carey and Warren Carey are competing. Manager Norton has arranged the following schedule:

May 5, Commercial at East Boston; 8, Roxbury at East Boston; 19, Brighton at Brighton; 22, Mechanics at Fenway; 26, Quincy at Quincy; 31, West Roxbury at West Roxbury; June 6, Hyde Park at Hyde Park.

## HARVARD NINE BLANKS TRINITY

Harvard's baseball nine shut out Trinity Tuesday afternoon on Soldiers field by a score of 2 to 0. The victory was secured by good fielding, in which three double plays figured. Harvard was superior in all departments of the game. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R. H. E.
Harvard	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Batteries, Hardy and Reeves; Sayres and L'Heureux; Umpire, Peter McLaughlin.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

### INVITATIONS FOR DAVIS CUP.

LONDON—The English Lawn Tennis Association cabled to the associations of the United States and South Africa Tuesday, inviting them to send teams to England to play in the preliminaries of the Davis Cup match during coronation week.

If it's at Morse's, It's Correct  
If It's Correct, It's at Morse's



## Young Men

And men with young ideas find the much-desired snap and style in our adaptation of the English idea, which is cleverly expressed in

### The Briton

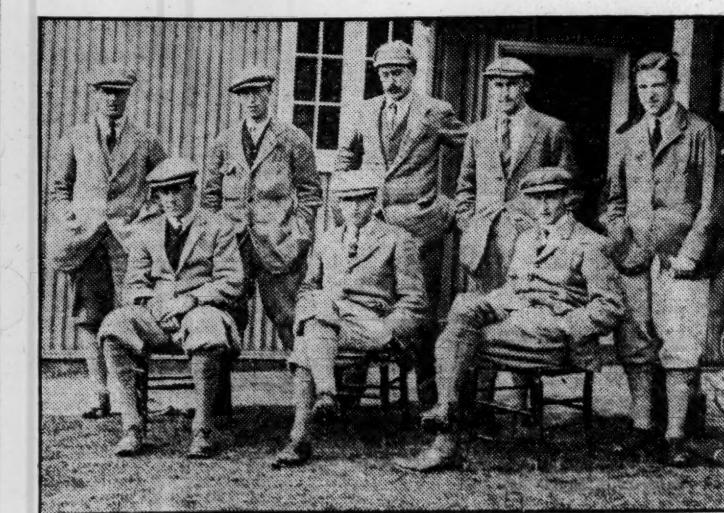
Suit for summer wear. The long soft roll lapel, graceful and unbreakable, the natural body lines and

"Morse-Made" quality, are items which constitute a brilliant example of modern clothescraft.

We have these suits in handsome blues, browns, and gray, embodying the popular needle stripe at \$25, \$30 and \$35.

**Leopold Morse & Sons**  
DAVIS SQUARE

## ENGLISH GOLF CHAMPIONS



(Copyrighted by L. N. A. Photo, London.)

### OXFORD UNIVERSITY TEAM THAT DEFEATED CAMBRIDGE.

Standing (left to right)—H. R. Wakefield, J. C. Craigie, Seton Gordon, A. J. Boyd, F. W. H. Roulston. Seated (left to right)—J. F. Macdonell, J. F. Myles, captain; E. W. Holderness.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

The caprice of golfing fashion is shown holes, received 74 votes each, and Prestwick, another course where there is a lot of blindness, received 134, while Muirfield, where blind shots are conspicuous by their absence, received only seven. Nor were the votes given for the best holes less striking. Of three-shot holes the authority above referred to gave the fifth hole at St. Andrews as his favorite, in spite of his pronouncement that no hole should have a blind approach!

The two-shot hole which received the most votes was the 17th at Prestwick, where the approach is also blind. For its four open champions voted—Mr. Hilton, H. Vardon, W. Park and J. White. Among the five favorite one-shot holes were three blind holes, the 5th at Prestwick, the "Maiden" and "Hades" at Sandwich. Four open champions, Mr. Hilton, H. Vardon, A. Herd and J. White, declared the "Maiden" to be their favorite short hole. There is no reason to suppose that were these votes taken again today the results would be different. In regard to the "Maiden" there is a strong feeling even in the St. George's Club itself against the abandonment of the old hazard, and outside, those who love the Sandwich course feel that it has been robbed of one of its best and most characteristic features. One can only hope that the majority of the club will come to see the error of their ways and restore the "Maiden" to its old pride of place among the hazards of Golfdom.

But it has not been the reduction of her terrors that has brought about the "passing of the 'Maiden'." She is still one of the most formidable of golfing hazards. It is not that she is pass, but that the pusillanimous golfers no longer having the courage to face her, pass her by on the other side, taking her in flank where her green is practically open and unguarded. The sensible reason put forward for the abandonment of the hazard is that the shot demanded for its negotiation was a "blind" one. You could not see the green nor the hole to which you were playing from the tee! It was not sufficient that there was a direction flag on the top of the sandhill indicating the exact line to the hole, and that every golfer knew the distance beyond the hill, and the configuration of the ground on the fair side so well, that he could tell, the moment he struck his ball, whether he would find it on the green or not. The new golfer, or perhaps one should say the new green-architect, demands that the green and the hole shall be in full view of the player as he strikes his ball, and characterizes as "unfair" and "fussy" any disposition of the ground which hides the green from the player.

This crusade against blind holes began about 10 years ago, and it has been one of the chief causes of the monotony and poorness that have fallen upon golf in these latter years. Of course it is a pure fad, and like most fads it had a basis of justification. On the old courses there were certainly too many blind holes and blind shots, but that did not prove that "blindness" was a bad thing in itself. It only proved that too much of it was bad, and robbed the game of the variety which is its greatest charm. The obvious remedy was to reduce the number of blind shots, not to eliminate them altogether. But when a leading authority, himself a champion, laid it down that there should be no blind shots to the hole, "no, not one," it cannot be wondered at that green committees, who seem always delighted to get hold of any new doctrine, hastened to get rid of so damaging a defect.

To the plain observer, what made the matter the more absurd was that the very course which at the time the agitation started had fewest blind shots were the least popular, and the very holes which the new doctrine condemned were declared by other champions and first-class players to be among the best holes in the world. These facts were brought out in discussions which were conducted in *Golf Illustrated* a year or two ago, when the leading players stated which, in their opinion, were the best holes and courses. Deal and Sandwich, which have many blind shots and

NEWBURPORT HAS FAST NINE.

NEWBURPORT—Under the leadership of Coach J. Albert Brack, the local high school team is developing into one of the fastest schoolboy teams in Essex county. Coach Brack has material for two first-class nines. The team is led by Chauncey Worcester, who holds the schoolboy record for pitching in Essex county. In two games he struck out 23 men and frequently struck out 18 men during a game. The team this year will meet a number of the nines of Greater Boston.

### NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won	Lost	Per cent.
Lowell	2	2	.500
Brockton	2	0	1.000
New Bedford	1	1	.500
Lawrence	1	1	.500
Dartmouth	1	1	.500
Fall River	1	1	.500
Worcester	0	2	.000
Haverhill	0	2	.000

### CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

Lynn 7, New Bedford 5.	Pr. R. 12, Lawrence 2.
Lower 7, Worcester 2.	
Brockton 1, Haverhill 1.	

### GAMES TODAY.

Brockton at Lowell.  
Lawrence at New Bedford.  
Lynn at Fall River.  
Worcester at Haverhill.

### TEXAS LEAGUE.

Oklahoma City 8, Fort Worth 4.

### BASEBALL THURSDAY At 3:30 O'CLOCK NEW YORK AMERICAN LEAGUE

Pr. \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, 50c, 25c  
WRIGHT & DITSON, 344 Washington Street; HERRICK'S, Copley Square.

## BROOKLYN CAPTURES CLOSE CONTEST FROM NATIONAL LEADERS

New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh Are Other Winners, Defeating Boston, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

### STANDING TO DATE

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won	Lost	Tied	Per cent.
Philadelphia	8	8	.875	
Chicago	7	3	.700	.667
New York	5	4	.556	.667
Pittsburg	5	4	.556	.667
Cincinnati	4	5	.400	.500
Boston	4	2	.333	.500
St. Louis	3	6	.250	.500
Brooklyn	3	7	.300	.222

#### RESULTS TUESDAY.

New York 3, Boston 1.  
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 3.  
Chicago 5, Cincinnati 1.  
Pittsburg 9, St. Louis 4.

#### GAMES TODAY.

Boston at New York.  
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.  
Chicago at Cincinnati.  
Pittsburg at St. Louis.

#### DETROIT KEEPS UP WINNING

by Defeating St. Louis, While Chicago Takes One From the Clevelands.

### PHILADELPHIA WINS

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won	Lost	Tied	Per cent.
Detroit	9	3	.900	.625
New York	5	3	.625	.571
Boston	5	4	.556	.444
Washington	4	5	.500	.444
Cleveland	5	6	.455	.333
Chicago	5	6	.455	.333
Philadelphia	3	6	.333	.250
St. Louis	3	9	.250	.200

#### RESULTS TUESDAY.

Boston 5, New York 3.  
Philadelphia 11, Washington 2.  
Detroit 11, St. Louis 9.  
Chicago 5, Cleveland 2.

#### GAMES TODAY.

New York at Boston.  
Washington at Philadelphia.

#### DETROIT ADDS ANOTHER

by defeating St. Louis 11 to 9.  
Brooklyn 11, Washington 2.  
St. Louis 11 to 9.  
Chicago 11 to 9.  
Cincinnati 4 to 9.  
Batteries, Berger and Bergen; Moore and Dooin.

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#### DETROIT ADDS ANOTHER

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Bro

## KENTUCKY CALLED OUR SCOTLAND

*Blue Grass State Has Natural Beauty, Diversity in Agriculture, and Is Famous for Its Livestock.*

The Monitor's state sketches are printed on Wednesdays, and aim to give an historical summary with facts about the resources, progress and prospects of each commonwealth. This "Story of the States" began with a general article on Jan. 11. Each week since a sketch of a state has been given, taking up first the original 13 states; the others will follow in the order of their admission to the Union.

KENTUCKY derived its name from the Iroquois word "Kentake," meaning prairie or meadow land, in allusion to the large treeless tract in the south central part of the state called "the Barrens," by the pioneers. The soil is locally classified as first, second and third rate. In the north central part is an area of 6,500,000 acres, the blue grass region which always has been classified as first rate. It rests on the blue limestone of the lower silurian formation, and the disintegration and decay of this rock keeps the soil perennially rich. There are fields in this region which have been cultivated 100 years without losing their fertility. Along the river bottoms 500,000 acres of alluvial lands are also classed as first rate. The 15,000,000 acres termed second rate when compared with the unapproachable blue grass territory would rank as first rate anywhere else. Crops are grown on this land equal to those of other states. Of the 4,500,000 acres regarded as third rate, there are about 1,000,000 acres in swamps and wastes, but the other 3,500,000 acres are generally forest-clad and underlaid with coal, iron and stone. The soil and climate of Kentucky make agriculture and stock raising natural industries.

### Natural Beauty

Kentucky has been called the Scotland of America; its resources are much greater, and while Scotland has wilder and more striking scenery, Kentucky has enough of natural beauty to awaken every noble sentiment and characteristic to call forth the best energies of her people.

In 1750 Dr. Thomas Walker, in behalf of the Loyal Company and Captain Christopher Gist, in behalf of the Ohio Company, passed through Kentucky in search of lands for their respective companies; but before they could locate lands and settle immigrants the French, Indian and revolutionary wars successively intervened. Daniel Boone and five companions made exploration of the region in 1769, and James Knox, with 40 hunters, followed in the same year. Log cabins were built by white men in 1773 and 1774, and in 1775 permanent settlements were made by James Harrod at Harrodsburg, Daniel Boone at Boonesboro, Benjamin Logan at Stanford and possibly by Sanders Stuart at Louisville.

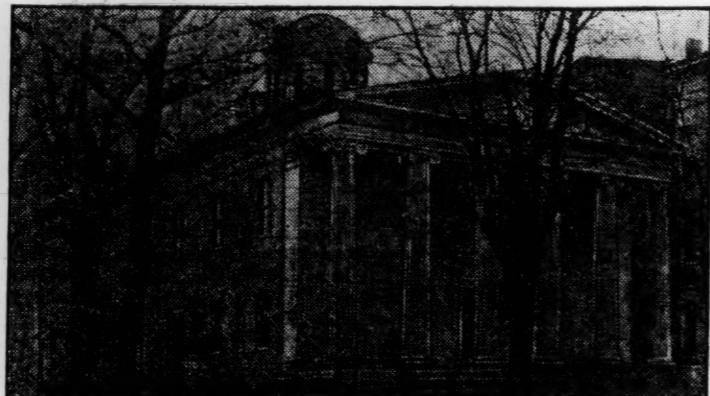
Richard Henderson, in behalf of the Transylvania Company, purchased the greater part of Kentucky from the Cherokee Indians about this time and began settling colonists. In 1776 George Rogers Clark organized a movement to break the power of the Transylvania Company, and succeeded by inducing the Virginia Legislature to establish the county of Kentucky, embracing all the lands claimed by the Transylvania Company. He next turned his attention to the hostile posts in the Illinois country, and succeeded in 1778-79 in wresting Kaskaskia, Vincennes, etc., from the British.

Kentucky was a part of Fincastle county of Virginia in 1778, when it was made a separate county by the name it now bears. In 1780 Virginia divided the county of Kentucky into the counties of Fayette, Lincoln and Jefferson. In 1784 Nelson county was taken from Jefferson; in 1785 Bourbon from Fayette, and Mercer and Madison from Lincoln; and in 1788 Mason was taken from Bourbon and Woodford from Fayette.

### Eight Futile Conventions

In 1784 a movement was begun for separating Kentucky from Virginia, and although both parties were willing to separate, eight conventions called for the purpose failed to accomplish it. A final convention in Danville on July 28, 1790, passed a resolution favoring independence, and petitioned Virginia to grant it and Congress to accept it. Virginia

### CAPITOL OF THE "BLUE GRASS STATE"



Frankfort, noted for its picturesque scenery and fine drives, has historic State House.

agreed to the separation, and Congress voted an enabling act for the admission of Kentucky into the Union as a state Feb. 4, 1791, to take effect June 1, 1792. The first Legislature met in Lexington on June 4, 1792; the third session was held in Frankfort in 1793, and that city was then made the state capital.

The settlement of Kentucky, says Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in writing of "Kentuckians and Bordermen," was a much more adventurous and hazardous proceeding than had been the case with any previous westward extension of population from the old colonies; because Kentucky, instead of abutting on already settled districts, was an island in the wilderness, separated by 200 miles of unpeopled and almost impassable forest from even the extreme outposts of the seacoast commonwealths. Hitherto every new settlement had been made by the simple process of a portion of the backwoods pioners being thrust out in advance of the others, while nevertheless keeping in touch with them, and having their rear covered, as it were, by the already colonized country. Now, for the first time, a new community of pioneers sprang up, isolated in the heart of the wilderness, and thrust far beyond the uttermost limits of the old colonies, whose solid mass lay along the Atlantic seaboard.

### Hardships of Settlers

The early settlers had to undergo great hardships even when they reached Kentucky. The only two implements the men invariably carried were the axe and rifle, for they were almost equally proud of their skill as warriors, hunters and choppers. Next in importance came sickle or scythe. The first three tasks of the pioneer farmer were to build a cabin, to make a clearing and to plant corn. Until the crop ripened he hunted steadily, and his family lived on the abundant game, save for which it would have been wholly impossible to settle Kentucky so early. If it was winter time, however, all the wild meat was very lean and poor eating, unless by chance a bear was found in a hollow tree, when there was a royal feast, the breast of the wild turkey serving as a substitute for bread. If the men were suddenly called away by an Indian inroad, their families sometimes had to live for days on boiled tops of green nettles.

The peculiarity of Kentucky agriculture today is its great diversity. It has long ranked high in the production of Indian corn, rye, flax, hemp and tobacco. Special care has been taken in the importation, breeding and raising of domestic animals, until the state has become a center for fine stock of all kinds. In the past three or four decades there has been wonderful advance in manufacturing industries.

The government of Kentucky was modelled after that of Virginia. The Governor is elected for four years and can not be his own successor. One half the Senate is elected every two years and the members of the lower House are elected for two years. In 1792, when Kentucky was separated from Virginia and admitted into the Union, she had nine counties which had been established by the parent state. After she became independent she on the premises by an efficient corps of engravers.

### WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Socially the spring and early summer promise to be gay. Many weddings are scheduled for the next two months, bringing in their train any number of large and small entertainments for the bride-to-be. As May and June always have been favorite months for weddings, anniversary celebrations take a prominent part in the festivities, while "evenings" and "afternoons," dinners, receptions, lunches and little dances are numerous.

Invitations to these must be carefully looked after by the hostess as any part of the entertainment. The slightest slip in them is more difficult to overcome than many a bigger lapse would be. For anniversaries latitude is allowed. They may be unique and suited to the different years and the nature of the entertainment, but even so there is a right and wrong way, needing a nice discrimination. A full line of these novelties, as well as the latest ideas accepted in social circles, is carried by the Samuel Ward Company, 57 to 63 Franklin street. All work of this kind is done on the premises by an efficient corps of engravers.

To lay among fresh linen, dainty frocks, veils, gloves or handkerchiefs a delicate perfume is desirable. A heavy odor is in bad taste, but a faint fragrance, one that is scarcely perceptible, and yet unmistakably present, gives a touch to a toilet that adds much to its attractiveness. Wistaria is a new sachet put up by A. A. Vantine & Co. of Boston, New York and Philadelphia. It is said to be the most costly ever produced. Certainly it has met with instant success. The sachet is delicate and delightful as that wafted from the wistaria blossom itself as it airily sways on its stem in the warm spring air.

Late styles in imported millinery are being shown by Mme. E. L. Hall at her rooms in the Phillips building, 120 Tremont street. In addition to these are hats of her own making especially suited to the American face and American ideas. Careful attention is given to her in making her combinations. Her prices are moderate.

The reconstruction of jewelry, by which old bracelets and earrings are made into pendants, old jewels are put into new settings and other changes by which jewelry of a past day is made to serve beauty and use in this, has brought to light many a fine old piece that has for years reposed at the bottom of a forgotten casket. The "findings" of this nature have been glad surprises encouraging the bringing out of still more. Work

### MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

SAFE COURSE.  
If a man truly seeks...  
To avoid social "kinks,"  
He must think all he speaks  
But not speak all he thinks.

SOME ten or fifteen years ago a party of young men and young women from the wealthy blue grass region of Kentucky went on a camping-out trip up into the mountains of the eastern section of that state—50 miles from a railroad. In that remote, isolated, inaccessible corner of the country is a community of people who seem to have become stranded, generations ago, and whose social and intellectual development became arrested, while all about the base of their mountain fastnesses the great march of progress has gone steadily on. The improved methods which some of the members of this outing party employed in preparing food for their meals, and the desirable results achieved aroused the curiosity of such of the natives as were wont to draw near the strangers' campfire and engage in a social chat.

As a result of a desire on the part

of some of the native women to learn more about the novel methods of preparing dishes, a sort of impromptu cooking class assembled in the rude cabin which was the home of one of them. Along with the consideration of cooking came other subjects relating to housekeeping and home-making. The outcome of it all was that two of the young women saw the great opportunities that awaited them in that mountain district to help men, women and children to a better understanding of life and the more commendable methods of living it. So, foregoing all the pleasures which people of wealth and culture usually seek in society, they went into the mountains and established a school where they have since built groups of houses in which children are finding a home while they are being taught reading, writing and arithmetic and other branches, while the fathers and mothers have learned how to weave blankets, shawls and other cloths, make baskets, build houses, cultivate farms and gardens, and to better and beautify all of their surroundings. Their efforts have made hundreds of the mountain better and more purposeful men and women, and more light and love and happiness have come to gladden the homes in that remote section.

That these noble young women and their many volunteer helpers and friends have gloriously repaid for the efforts they have put forth will not be questioned by any one who has known the high pleasure that comes from a labor intended for the welfare of others. He lifts himself highest who does most to elevate his fellowmen.

TALENT without courage is like a locomotive without steam. The locomotive may be one of the very finest ever made, polished and perfect in every part, and capable of pulling a great load at a high rate of speed if—and this is the important point—if it has the steam. Without steam it is as helpless as a wheelbarrow with no one to push it. Someone has said that talent without the courage to make it count for something is like a hop vine without a pole on which to climb; it can never make a showing in the world. Many a man has talent, plus, but it is of no avail without enough courage to push it. With the "I can," which should be included in the makeup of every person, he should be associated enough of the "I will" to make it stick.

The history of the world's advance is the history of the men and women who have had the will to do things. "The world makes way for the determined man." The man who lacks the courage of his convictions is as illogical as is the engineer who is afraid to cross the bridge he has just built. The shining record of what men and women have done is as nothing in comparison to what men and women might have done had they had as much courage as they have had talent. Barrow tells us nothing of worth or weight can be achieved with a halting endeavor. A locomotive with its steam only half up could never pull much of a train of cars over the road. Unless one has faith in himself he cannot well expect the world to have faith in his purposes.

The enthusiastic man imparts his enthusiasm—if it arises from reasonable sources—to all who are about him. Had not Columbus sailed forth with an intelligent determination to win a clearly defined purpose, he never would have written his name in such bold letters across the pages of history. He would instead, when buffeted by wind and wave and opposed by an almost mutinous crew, have turned back and allowed some brave navigator to find the new world. However, the determined enthusiast had gotten up steam and enough of it to carry him not only half seas over, but clear across the uncharted waste of waters to a new continent and to a fame that shall last as long as civilization endures. The goals that are most worth the reaching are for the ones who get up steam and intelligently apply it.

The man who sails wheresoever he will, Or up or down the stream,  
And wind or wave moves onward still,  
Is the one who gets up steam.

THE VERY BEST.

As one beholds, the happy bride,

"Tis easy to infer,

Though she does not get the "best man,"

yet,

He seems the best to her.

NEW SINGERS IN "TROVATORE."

In the Abort production of "Trovatore" at the Boston opera house last evening, Domenico Russo sang the role of Manrico and Jane Abercrombie that of Leonora. As on Monday night, the Italian language was used freely. Miss Abercrombie's rendering of the music of Leonora was specially noteworthy, while Miss LeBaron as usual interpreted strongly her difficult role. The principals at today's matinee include Edith Elena as Leonora, Miss LeBaron as Azucena and Leonid Samoloff as Manrico. Miss Abercrombie will play Leonora tonight, Mildred Rogers appearing as Azucena and Mr. Russo as Manrico.

ARTHUR S. JOHNSON, President.

GEORGE W. MEHAFFEY, General Secretary.

### ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

#### Today's Army Orders.

Maj. C. McK. Saltzman, signal corps, to Ft. Leavenworth, to deliver two lectures before the members of the army signal school, thence to Ft. Omaha on business pertaining to operation of the signal corps general supply depot.

Maj.-Gen. A. Murray, general staff, detailed a member of the army retiring board to meet at Washington, D. C., during absence of Brig.-Gen. R. K. Evans, general staff.

Col. W. P. Evans, infantry, relieved from Hot Springs, Ark., thence to Ft. Leavenworth for station.

Orders, Jan. 13, relating to Maj. G. D. Deshon, medical corps, revoked.

Changes in assignments of officers of the coast artillery corps: First Lieut. M. Murray, relieved from duty with fifty-sixth company; First Lieut. W. E. Shedd, Jr., transferred from one hundred and fifty-seventh to fifty-third company; Second Lieut. Mc. Smith, assigned to twenty-third company; First Lieut. E. K. Sterling, third cavalry, to Ft. Winnebago, N. M., to superintend packing and forwarding of public property.

The following named officers are detailed to enter next class at army war college and will report to the president of the college, Washington, D. C., Aug. 15: Col. F. H. French, infantry; Lieut.-Col. R. L. Bullard, eighth infantry.

Lieutenant-Commander C. S. Kempff, to duty as navigator aboard the Michigan.

Lieutenant-Commander D. F. Sellers, to duty as first lieutenant aboard the Michigan.

Lieut. F. T. Evans, detached for duty training station, Newport, R. I.; to duty aboard the Michigan, as ordnance officer.

S. Mallory, infantry; J. A. Gaston, cavalry; R. M. Blatchford, infantry; W. T. May, infantry; L. G. Berry, field artillery; Majs. C. C. Hearn, coast artillery corps; G. B. Duncan, second infantry; R. D. Walsh, eleventh cavalry; L. M. Koehler, fourth cavalry; W. A. Holbrook, eighth cavalry; Capt. C. Crawford, twentieth infantry; H. O. Williams, commissary; S. D. Rockenbach, twelfth cavalry; H. A. White, eleventh cavalry; F. K. Ferguson, coast artillery corps; R. S. Abernathy, coast artillery corps; H. E. Eames, tenth infantry; C. S. Lincoln, second infantry; E. J. Williams, fifth infantry; D. T. Merrill, twenty-eighth infantry; U. Birnie, Jr., sixth field artillery; D. K. Major, Jr., twenty-seventh infantry; J. S. Fair, fourth cavalry.

Navy Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Williams, detached from duty command Atlantic torpedo fleet; to duty as inspector of ordnance in charge, naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

Lieutenant-Commander C. S. Kempff, to duty as navigator aboard the Michigan.

Lieutenant-Commander D. F. Sellers, to duty as first lieutenant aboard the Michigan.

Lieut. F. T. Evans, detached for duty training station, Newport, R. I.; to duty aboard the Michigan, as ordnance officer.

### EDUCATIONAL

#### PARENTS, ATTENTION!

You will desire to enroll your boy in our DAY SCHOOL

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A

when fully informed as to the remarkable advantages it has to offer. A broad, adaptable program; able-teaching staff of experienced, college-trained men; firm, rational discipline; strong athletic and gymnastic features; small classes, personal attention, musical, artistic, social opportunities and high moral tone unitedly make this school pre-eminent. Reasonable rates and terms of payment. We prepare for college, technical schools, business, electrical and other occupations. We study your boy, find his aptitudes and train him for some definite calling or for a higher institution. Students may enter at any time. Our Evening School System has won an equally high reputation. This school is endorsed by every one who knows of its worth, and the advanced demand for seats makes early application desirable. For a catalog and other information, address Frank Palmer Speare, Educational Director, Y. M. C. A., Ashburton place, Boston, Mass. Telephone Haymarket 1445.

ARTHUR S. JOHNSON, President.

GEORGE W. MEHAFFEY, General Secretary.

Special features of the school will be announced from time to time in this paper.

The summer term of our Evening Preparatory School opens May 15th.

### THE PRINCIPIA

PRINCIPIA PARK ST. LOUIS, MO.

An educational institution for boys and girls. Fully equipped in every department. Corps of sixteen efficient instructors. Large, well-arranged gymnasium with athletic field, swimming pool, sun bath and recreation room. Large athletic field with running track, tennis courts, etc. Military organization for the boys. Two large thoroughly modern dormitories, being built this year, will be ready for occupancy in September. Other buildings will be erected as required to accommodate the work. Children under the age of 14 not accepted in the boarding department. Kindergarten. Primary Grammar grades and a six years High School course. Thirteen years' successful experience. Annual charge for boarding pupils \$500 and \$600. Write for prospectus.

Address all communications to E. R. FIELD, Secretary.

### DO YOU KNOW HOW TO SEW?

With our practical instruction in designing, cutting, fitting, dressmaking and ladies' tailoring, your work will result in perfect garments and at a minimum cost.

Drop in at the College and see what an inexperienced person really can do in the way of turning out a well-made and well-fitting garment.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

KEISTER'S LADIES' TAILORING COLLEGE

Forth and Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago.

### MANOR SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.

A boarding school for boys. Upper and Lower Schools comprise all grades from primary to college preparatory. Graduates now in all leading colleges. Work thorough, systematic and effective. Instructors college bred. Location overlooking Long Island Sound, unsurpassed. Buildings modern; hot and cold water in every room; snow and ice available; bathhouses, tennis courts, Manual Training Department. Atmosphere homelike and wholesome. Careful and sympathetic attention given to the needs of each individual boy along the lines of moral development. For information and booklet, address LOUIS D. MARRIOTT, M. A., Headmaster, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

### Sea Pines School For Girls

For Girls WILL HOLD ITS USUAL PRIVATE CAMP

On the SEA SHORE

of the school estate during July and August. The same optimistic, affectionate family life will continue and the same personal care given, as

## AUSTRALIA IS VOTING UPON PROPOSALS TO CONTROL MONOPOLY

(Continued from Page One.)

already been employed since the establishment of the Federation, but hitherto the appeals have taken place at the time of an election. On the present occasion there is no election, and the personal element, which usually plays so large a part in political contests, will be absent.

The bills embodying the two proposed laws were passed by an absolute majority of each House on Nov. 16, 1910. These laws are so closely related that no attempt was made to separate them in the discussion.

Both acts deal with section 51 of the federal constitution. This section defines the ambit of federal powers, and the commonwealth government is asking for an extension of these powers, in order that it may be in a position to control monopolies, regulate trade and commerce, and exercise jurisdiction over the whole domain of industry.

During the debate in Parliament the attorney-general refused to consider a proposal to embody in the act a definition of a monopoly. Mr. Hughes pointed out that the disputes on technical points that would follow such an attempt would be sure to defeat the intention and purpose of the proposed legislation.

It will be observed, therefore, that the right to declare a monopoly is reserved to Parliament. The discovery of the fact that the agents of the American meat trust are at present operating in Australia has aroused widespread attention and will do much to strengthen the arguments and forward the policy of the labor government.

The proposed laws which are to be submitted to the people must be passed by a majority of the votes in four states out of the six and by a majority of all the electors voting. The policy of the labor party with respect to the subjects discussed in this letter, is opposed by practically every important daily paper in Australia.

PERTH, West Australia.—The Hon. A. Fisher, prime minister, before starting for London for the coronation festivities and the imperial conference, addressed a farewell message to the people of Australia, in which he referred at great length to the referendum.

Touching on the contingency of the people's vote going against the conferring of larger powers on the federal parliament, he stated that their verdict would not be taken as final and that the matter would again be submitted to them at a later date.

## VESSELS FOUNDER ON GRAND BANKS

ST. PIERRE, Miquelon—Foundering at sea of the French banking schooner Victor Helene of St. Malo, France, having a crew of 22 men, formerly the Gloucester fisherman Stranger, and of the French brigantine Bettina, the latter carrying passengers and merchandise from St. Malo, France, for St. Pierre, was reported here Tuesday by vessels which brought ashore safely all who had been aboard the two vessels.

Both went down on the Grand banks, the Victor Helene on April 10, and the Bettina after a collision with ice floes in the same vicinity. The latter had 17 persons aboard, including the crew. All were saved.

COLORADO TEACHERS TO MEET. BOULDER, Colo.—The science section of the Colorado Teachers Association and the Colorado Mathematical Society will participate in a conference to be held at the state university Friday and Saturday this week. At the evening session of Friday Dr. John B. Coulter of the University of Chicago will deliver a lecture on "Recent Progress of Botany." He will also be the principal speaker Saturday."

PROFESSOR EWER TO RESIGN. CHICAGO—Dr. Bernard C. Ewer, assistant professor of the department of philosophy of Northwestern University, will sever his connection with the institution at the close of this semester. Dr. Ewer has been acting head of the department since the resignation of Professor Coe, who went to New York two years ago.

MR. TAFT TO STATE MORSE CASE. NEW YORK—Mrs. C. W. Morse, wife of the New York banker now in the Atlanta penitentiary, has made a personal appeal to President Taft for information as to the status of the petition for her husband's pardon and has been informed that Mr. Taft will make an announcement in the case within a few days.

LAKE ERIE SOCIETY TO MEET. SHARON, Pa.—Dr. C. A. Brennan, secretary of the Lake Erie Dental Society, is sending out notices to members for the spring meeting which will be held at Cambridge Springs from May 16 to 18.

MR. BRYAN TO AID OPTION LAW. LIMA, O.—It is reliably stated here that W. J. Bryan gave his promise to return to Lima next fall and deliver at least one address in favor of the prohibition movement if another county op-

## DR. SNEEDEN URGES ADAPTING STUDIES TO THE BENT OF PUPILS

(Continued from Page One.)

tinuation of the same kind of work in high school or directly into the occupation of the future if necessary. These branches would be commercial, literary, manual arts and household arts.

The commercial course would include those who intend to take commercial courses in high school and enter business; the literary course for those who intend to go through high school and college; the manual arts course for those who intend to pursue the industrial or general courses in high school and enter upon a trade, and the household arts course for girls who would devote their time to home making.

General studies would make up two-thirds of each one of the various courses and would be taken by all the pupils in common. The distinctive studies of each course and the consequent segregation of the classes would form the other third of the school work.

The general studies common to all the courses would be literature, composition, spelling, penmanship, mathematics, geography, history, science, physical training, music and general exercises. The distinctive course studies would be:

Commercial—Bookkeeping, business forms and procedures, business arithmetic, related designs, typewriting and hand-work.

Literary—Foreign languages, algebra, geometry and drawing.

Manual arts—Various forms of manual work, applied arithmetic, drawing, some study of physics and, it is hoped by Dr. Sneden, industrial history.

Household arts—Designing and arithmetic as applied to the household arts and some study of the social life of the home.

"I wish to emphasize strongly," said Dr. Sneden today, "that there is no segregation of classes in the general studies. That comes only in the distinctive course studies. There is no compulsion. The various courses are equally open to the individual choice of each child. The plan is thoroughly democratic.

The object to be attained is to give each pupil an opportunity to follow out some line of work to which he is best adapted and to better equip for practical work those who must leave the schools before entering high school, or at the completion of the high school course."

## VERMONT FARM TRAIN STARTS

WINDSOR, Vt.—The "better farming" train of five cars under the guidance of the University of Vermont, Central Vermont Railway and state departments of agriculture, started from Windsor station today at 10 a. m. to make a tour of the country, traversed by the Central Vermont lines in the interest of better farming.

The train was in charge of O. L. Martin of Plainfield, state commissioner of agriculture, the editor of Montpelier Daily Journal and the editor of the Vermont Magazine.

## NEW BEDFORD SEEKS CHANGES

W. F. Williams, city engineer of New Bedford, appeared before the board of harbor and land commissioners at the State House today to explain the plans submitted with a petition from the city for authority to build an extension of the Merrimac street sewer in Acushnet river.

Y. M. C. A. PLANS MEN'S HOTEL. COLUMBUS, O.—Instead of a campaign to raise \$40,000, as was made two years ago, Columbus will probably witness this fall a campaign by the Y. M. C. A. to secure either \$200,000 or \$400,000. The highest figure will be sought if it is decided to build the 400-room men's hotel on the lot just south of the present central Y. M. C. A. site, plans for which are now under discussion.

GAS PLANT FOR ROSEBURG, ORE. ROSEBURG, Ore.—The city council has granted W. F. Boardman & Co. of San Francisco a franchise on the streets and alleys of Roseburg for gas purposes for a term of 50 years. According to the terms of the franchise, the company gives the right to charge the maximum fee of \$1.75 per thousand cubic feet less 25 cents for a term of 18 years.

## NEW ORLEANS TO CELEBRATE.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The southern commercial congress, through its managing director, Grosvenor Dawe, has announced that it would celebrate in New Orleans with a land and naval pageant the opening of the Panama canal in October, 1913. This celebration, it is said, will not conflict with the San Francisco exposition.

## KLAMATH GETS LARGE MILL.

KLAMATH FALLS—Plans are now under way for the construction of a large sawmill and box factory for Klamath to be erected at once. The mill will have the firm name of the Pacific Bay Lumber Company. Papers of incorporation for \$150,000 have been filed.

## CHICAGO SUES FOR BILLION.

WASHINGTON—A billion dollars is asked by Elbert R. Robinson, a Chicago negro, in the United States court of claims. The government is made defendant in a suit he has brought because of alleged infringements on patents on an electrical signal system he alleged were granted to him.

## FISK UNIVERSITY SINGERS AT EXPOSITION

(Continued from Page One.)



(Photo by Marceau, Boston.)  
MRS. MARY A. CHAPMAN.  
Chairman of peace reception.



(Photo by Elmer Chickering, Boston.)  
H. D. COTTON.  
In charge of main exhibition hall.

## MR. CARNEGIE BEFORE GRAND JURY DISPUTES SOME BANK STORIES

NEW YORK—Andrew Carnegie, who appeared before the grand jury on Tuesday afternoon he had been told that if he did not come voluntarily process servers would be sent for him, declared that he had never promised any assistance to the Carnegie Trust Company nor given any promise or assurance to the banking department that he would come to its aid.

His denial of this reported defence of the banking department for not closing the Carnegie Trust Company months before it did is without equivocation, and unless some explanation other than has yet been given is forthcoming the grand jury will be asked to vote an indictment for the failure to close the trust company last April.

O. H. Cheney, superintendent of banks, will not be called as a witness before the grand jury. If he wishes to make a statement he must appear voluntarily and waive all immunity. He said when told that Mr. Carnegie had testified that he had nothing to say and would have nothing to say.

C. C. MILES.  
Assistant exposition secretary.

## FRANCONIA, NEARING PORT, LARGEST SHIP EVER DOCKED HERE

(Continued from Page One.)

Star Line, D. O. Ives, traffic manager of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Colonel Graham of the Canadian Club, Frank Barr, manager of the Boston & Maine railroad, J. H. Hustis of the Boston & Albany road, numerous federal, state and city officials and Boston merchants who handle imported merchandise.

This is the first trip of the Franconia to Boston, her maiden trip being made to New York early this year. The Franconia is the largest liner to enter Boston harbor up to the present time, and is bringing on this voyage 49 saloon, 594 second cabin and 1658 steerage passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown.

It is the newest vessel of the Cunard line and was launched July 23, 1910. The Franconia is a sister ship of the Mauretania, and although not as large as that vessel or the Lusitania, she is an enormous ship with a net tonnage of 18,000 and a length over all of 625 feet.

The speed of the new ship is also as great in proportion, and her twin propellers send her through the water so fast that in 10 minutes she could run from West and Tremont streets to Eggleston square. The ship has a carrying capacity of 8000 tons of coal, 2000 tons of cargo and a length over all of 625 feet.

Other principal measurements of the vessel show the breadth over all is 72 feet, displacement 25,000 tons, height of the funnels above the lowest furnace bars 140 feet, diameter of the funnels 17 feet 6 inches.

The public rooms on the deck are arranged like those of the Lusitania and the Mauretania. The staterooms of the second cabin are all amidships. The dining tables vary in size, seating from four to eight.

The Franconia has a beautiful gymnasium, a swimming pool, and a great ball room at the disposal of the passengers, and, not least among the features of the ship, is the garden tea room, beautifully decorated with potted plants and flowers.

## CORRECTS SOLDIER'S RECORD.

WASHINGTON—A bill to correct the military record of Frederick E. Fiske of Brockton was introduced in the House on Tuesday by Representative Harris. Mr. Fiske, then a New Yorker, volunteered for the defense of Moosehead City, N. C., and served through the war, but the enlisting sergeant failed to make the proper record.

## EQUAL SUFFRAGE MEETING CALLED

Rabbi Charles Fleischer will preside at a "Votes for Women" meeting in Eliot hall, Jamaica Plain, Friday night at 8 o'clock. The speakers will be the Rev. Ida C. Hultin, pastor of the Unitarian church, Sudbury, Mass., Mrs. Charles Park and Charles A. Dickinson of New Zealand, head of the work with men and boys at the Ruggles Street Neighborhood house.

Post cards have been sent out calling attention to the meeting, signed by the following: Mrs. C. H. Adams, Prof. Emily G. Balch, Ledru J. Brackett, Dr. Arthur N. Broughton, Dr. Walter Calley, the Rev. Thomas C. Campbell, Dr. Orville R. Chadwell, the Rev. Charles F. Cole, the Rev. Chauncey J. Hawkins, John G. Jack and the Rev. F. W. Sprague.

## RUSSIAN GENERAL IS GOING TO FAR EAST

ST. PETERSBURG—The council of ministers has decided to send the minister of war, General Sukhomlinoff, to the far east at once with a numerous staff. Reports from Peking regarding the hostility of China to Russia are said to have caused this action.

## EXHIBITION IS IN ITS LAST WEEK

The Museum of Fine Arts announces that this is the last week of the exhibition of works by Boston artists. Sunday, April 30, will be the last day when it is open.

## PASS ANTI-CIGARETTE BILL.

DENVER, Col.—The lower House of the Legislature has passed a bill which makes it a misdemeanor to buy, sell, give away or have in one's possession cigarettes or cigarette papers. Credit is given for the passage of the measure is given to the Federated Women's Clubs.

## MAYORS INVITED TO CHURCH DINNER

The Day class of the Broadway Congregational church, Somerville, will hold a "mayor's night" in connection with the annual banquet, which takes place this evening.

The invited guests are Mayor John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, Mayor Charles C. Burns of Somerville, Mayor Herbert W. Wagstaff of Everett, Mayor George H. Fall of Malden, Mayor Charles S. Taylor of Medford and Mayor Edward J. Barry of Cambridge. A reception will be held in the church parlors at 6:30, followed by the banquet in the vestry.

## SUITS, OVERGARMENTS & DRESS ACCESSORIES FOR MEN, YOUTHS AND BOYS

The clothing sold by them, made in their own workshops on the premises, under the supervision of experts, combines all the features of excellence which have made their product famous for over half a century.

Men's Suits - - - \$25 to \$40  
Light Weight Overcoats - \$25 to \$45

*The Macullar Parker Company Standard of Excellence will be found in all garments sold by them, regardless of price.*

**Macullar Parker Company**  
400 WASHINGTON STREET

## TABLETS TO HONOR CIVIL WAR PUPILS OF THREE SCHOOLS

HALIFAX, N. S.—The proposed railway between Saguenay river and Cape Charles bay on the east coast of Labrador will be taken up by a syndicate, according to a cable despatch received here Tuesday night from London.

Cape Charles bay is open all the year round, and from that port it is claimed, fast steamships can make the run from Liverpool and land the mails in Chicago 30 hours before they could even reach New York by other routes.

The proposed line would connect with the Quebec & Saguenay line, which will be built within the next 18 months.

## CLUB TO BE HOST TO REPUBLICANS

The Lincoln Club, now one of the leading Republican organizations in Boston, will have an entertainment at the American house on Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. The list of speakers includes all the Republican candidates for governor, Lieut.-Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, Joseph Walker, the speaker of the House, and Representative Norman H. White of Brookline. The candidates for lieutenant-governor, Allen T. Treadway, president of the Senate, and Robert Luce of Somerville will also attend. Other speakers include James M. Swift of Fall River, attorney-general of Massachusetts; Elmer A. Stevens of Somerville, state treasurer; Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee; James P. Magenis, president of the Roosevelt Club of Massachusetts; E. Mark Sullivan of Ipswich, assistant United States district attorney, and Guy A. Ham.

## MEDFORD RECEIVES NEW TAX MEASURE

Charles S. Taylor, mayor of Medford, has received from the State House the bill passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Foss authorizing the city of Medford to exceed the \$12 tax limit for current expenses for the next two years and placing the limit during this time at \$13 on each \$100 of valuation. Mayor Taylor and the city government petitioned for exemption, as the mayor found that there were many improvements to be made which would have to come under the \$12 clause and which, if once made, would mean a reduction in the tax rate for future years. The new rate will be effective in the current tax levy.

## TUFTS WILL CASE IS COMPROMISED

Judge Braley of the supreme court today approved the compromise made in the contest over the will of Sarah Tufts of Charlestown, who left about \$120,000. Under the arrangement made each contestant will get \$8000 additional to the amount of the legacy named in the will. Following are the contestants and the amounts given them in the will: Mary C. Reed, niece; Horace G. Williams, nephew; Thomas C. Williams, nephew; Mary T. Robinson, niece, \$5000 each; Emma T. Powers, niece, \$3000.

**Cold Storage for FURS**  
Insured against Fire, Moths and Theft  
**JACKSON & CO.** Tremont St.

**YOUR RUGS**  
Properly and Thoroughly Repaired, Cleaned, Straightened, Remodeled and Packed Moth-proof at the ARmenian Rug & Carpet Renovating Works,  
15 Temple Place Tel. 8028 Oxford

# Are You Using a Magnifying Glass?

ONE striking difference between a non-advertiser doing a good business and the experienced buyer of newspaper space getting apparently the same amount of trade is, that the non-advertiser is looking at his business proceeds through a magnifying glass. Why? Because he entirely overlooks the cumulative effect of well-directed publicity, the far-reaching ultimate, if not immediate, benefit of placing his goods before an extensive buying public. He also forgets to consider what his business might be if he had advertised. So he unduly magnifies the results he gets without advertising, even though they are gratifying. Plainly he is not far-sighted and not planning an increase of business that the right kind of advertising invariably produces. Fortunately, though, this use of the magnifying glass is rapidly disappearing.

MANY successful advertisers today have been recruited from this dwindling minority of non-advertisers, and their advertising experience has shown them that the right kind of publicity, backed by the right kind of merchandise, has been the means of developing and increasing their business to a degree even beyond the power of the magnifying glass to show.

THE Christian Science Monitor is the right kind of a medium for the right kind of publicity, offering the right kind of goods. That's the only kind of advertising it seeks or accepts. Its aim in such a policy is to help maintain the commercial structure on the firm foundation of confidence, honesty and integrity; to uphold the newspaper in its rightful function, as a constructive power.

THIS policy is indorsed and supported by Monitor readers and has the approval of all right-thinking people, and on right-thinking people lies the burden of progress commercially no less than socially and politically.

HERE then you have a composite picture of the readers of The Christian Science Monitor as they are. They are attentive to and interested in trustworthy advertising as much as in any other legitimate enterprise.

IT is plain that the attitude of such a clientele is unique, that its patronage is particularly desirable, and that it constitutes a buying public which any advertiser measuring up to the Monitor's standard can cultivate with mutual advantage.

# CITY HISTORY CLUB TEACHES YOUNG MEN HOW TO DO THINKING REQUIRED TO RUN MUNICIPAL AND STATE AFFAIRS

Ten Councils in Various Parts of Boston Debate Questions of Day.

## RESULTS EVIDENT IN SEVEN YEARS

Leaders Mold Opinion of the Neighborhoods in Which They Live.

**S**TANDING one day looking at the statues of Josiah Quincy and Benjamin Franklin before the city hall, Frederick J. Allen, director of the City History Club, found a boy of 14 by his side, looking too.

"What did Benjamin Franklin ever do that he should have statue erected to him in front of the city hall of Boston?" asked the boy, evidently voicing a thought that had often puzzled him. Mr. Allen told him that this great American had been born in Boston, and that while he had moved away when he was still a youth, Boston delighted to honor his memory, and that he himself always thought affectionately of the city of his birth, and had left certain bequests to it. Then he told him of the City History Club, where the members learned about just such things as these and invited him to attend. The boy was interested and came, and was an active member for several years, until he went to work in another city.

The incident is used to illustrate the need for just such a work as the club is doing, the desire for it among the boys themselves. The club was organized eight years ago for the purpose of making good citizens. According to the Rev. Thatcher R. Kimball, the secretary, the chief fault of the bad citizen is indifference—the indifference which allows the dishonesty of other bad citizens to have full sway. It is to a large degree, he believes, a matter of education and a lack of definite ideals. Therefore the effort was to put before the boys the loftiest ideals of civic life as they have been embodied in the careers of Boston's great citizens of the past. The boys thus learn to admire honesty, patriotism, and willingness to serve the city. The club also gives them a knowledge of the city's government in all its departments, teaching them that they should be run on an honest, business-like basis, free from party politics, and that to neglect this means robbing every citizen of money and benefits.

With the elder boys the historical teaching takes a secondary place, and the boys are taught all the details of city government, are grouped into city councils, etc.

The annual report of the director,



We Have Things That Other People Don't Have

Lamp \$9.50 Complete

The vase and shade come from Japan.

The oil tank is made here in Boston, made of heavy spun brass, and equipped with the best burner obtainable.

This lamp is artistic, practical and very much of a bargain.

We show a most unusual and interesting collection (no two alike) of lamps mounted up from Japanese and Chinese Vases in Bronze, Brass, Pottery and China.

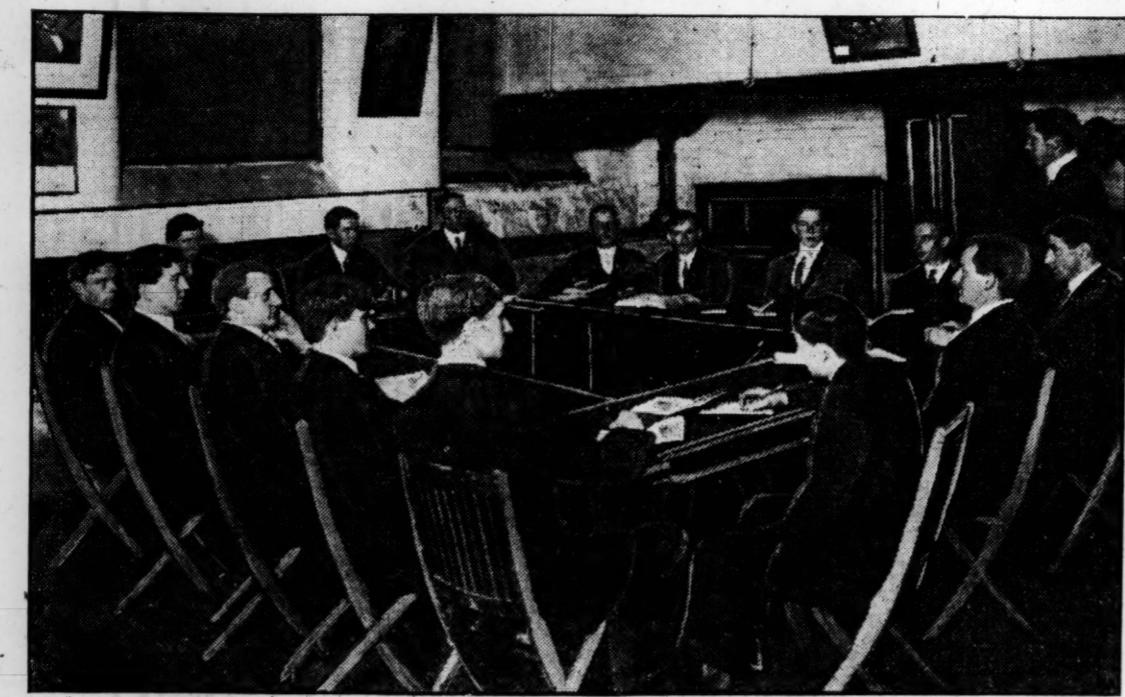
We also show a line of Dark Brown Woven Bamboo Lamp Shades, lined with silk.

The effect of these shades is extremely Oriental. These novelties and our always reasonable prices, make it quite evident that Our Store is

"The Place to Buy Lamps"

Walter M. Hatch & Co.  
43 and 45 Summer Street  
Entire Building, 5 Floors

## EFFORT OF BOYS TO BECOME GOOD CITIZENS IS EARNEST



Junior city council of the City History Club in session; Jeremiah J. Murphy, the president, presiding; Alexander Luft, clerk.

Frederick J. Allen, describes the work in a concise and interesting way for the year just closed, and is given in full. It says:

The City History Club is the only organization in Boston existing solely for the training of young men in good citizenship. It has been at work for seven years, and the value of its efforts is becoming more and more apparent. The young men trained by the club have exerted a strong influence for good government in the city in recent years. They have assisted in the naturalization of foreign-born citizens in the registration of voters and in bringing them to the polls to vote, and in circulating campaign literature and information about candidates for office. They have voted, and have led other men to vote for worthy candidates and have earnestly supported the work of the Citizens Municipal League. By petition and otherwise they have exerted an influence on city legislation, resulting in two particular instances in improvements in playgrounds and parks in the North End and in Roxbury, and in another instance in the adoption of an ordinance regulating the exposure for sale of certain food products. To such results may be added neighborhood leadership and work for sanitation, cleanliness and good order, and valuable aid in the conduct of some of our branches.

The members of the junior councils took a leading part in the conduct of the recent new voters' rally, making up 66 per cent of a large committee of young men from various houses and institutions in the city, organized to teach the young men of the entire city for the purposes of the rally. Our junior councilmen are widespread, and are leaders in the city by training and by ability, the best young men being naturally attracted to the councils.

The work of the City History Club at the present time is carried on with ten groups or branches of young men organized as junior city councils. The first councils were organized five years ago while we were still dealing chiefly with branch clubs of boys, but the success of the work with young men has been so marked and the result so much more immediate that our efforts are now concentrated upon the councils and the work growing out of them. The list at the end of this report will show where the councils meet and the extent of our work in the year of 1910 and 1911. In the councils there are enrolled about 150 young men, in nearly all cases the best of those who have grown up in our branch clubs within the past five years. We have reached the important centers of the city in work that has been continuous and effective.

Our junior city councils follow the exact organization of the Boston city council under the new charter. In each council are elected, in regular order, from the young men, a president, clerk and sergeant-at-arms; and a full list of committee is appointed, making each councilman, outside of the three elected to office, the chairman of a committee. Under the oversight of the director the members of the council introduce motions, orders and resolutions, and take an active part in committee work, in debate upon the floor, and in all that has to do with the passing of orders and city ordinances. The results are much more marked than in a debating club under ordinary conditions. The lively interest in subjects under discussion, the freedom of debate allowed, and the incentive brought to bear upon every young man as a member of a serious, public-spirited organization, or legislative body, produce most satisfactory results. A gentleman of experience and judgment who has recently visited one of our councils stated that he had seen nothing equal to our work outside of a university.

The young men who are members of the council must know all particulars of city government and be familiar with the various features of the city charter. They must at least know about city officials and public men and movements for good government and civic betterment. Some of the members have made very commendable studies of city affairs and departments, such as parks and ferries, often going to the city hall or to the work of the City History Club, after



FREDERICK J. ALLEN.  
Director City Historical Club.

places for information and presenting written reports to their councils.

The subjects for study and debate in the junior councils are just such matters, after the very same, as come up in the Boston city council; for instance, improvements of various kinds in all parts of the city; the consolidation of several departments into a single department; the appointment of the police commissioner, whether by Governor or mayor; suggested amendments to the city charter; a safer observance of the Fourth of July; the extension of the right of eminent domain; the repeal of the poll tax law; the granting of public franchises; the establishment of a municipal lodging house; the annexation of Hyde Park to the city of Boston; the veto by the Governor of the bill to limit the application of civil service examination in the case of misdemeanors. One of the older junior city councils has successfully and profitably dealt with nearly 200 such matters in the form of orders and resolutions.

During the seven years of the activity of the City History Club over 1200 boys and young men have been enrolled, nearly one half of these having been members of the junior city councils in the course of the past five years. Last year the boys of the older branches were held together by means of mass meetings in various places. Twenty-four such meetings were held with an attendance of about 3000 boys and people interested in the work. The council meetings are held weekly through six months of the year, from October to May, and the average enrollment is 15 young men in a council.

An important and natural development of the work with the junior city councils is the City History Club congress recently organized. The membership of this congress is made up of the most ambitious and able members of the councils, past and present, and of young men who are attracted by the congress itself. Its organization and procedure follow those of the state Legislature and of the national Congress. The questions considered at present are those of larger city and state interest, or of state and national interest. This congress accords the very best training in parliamentary law, in debate and in logical and right thinking. At present it has a very faithful and efficient membership of 30 young men.

During the past year the director has spoken upon the councils and the general work of the club in Providence, Gloucester and Waterford. In Providence a junior city council was at once organized, and has been conducted by the secretary of the mayor of the city. In the two other places our methods will have an influence upon local work for good citizenship. Mayor Whitlock of Toledo, who spoke at the new voters' festival last spring, was so impressed by the work of the City History Club, after

making full inquiry into it, that he stated he would have such a work taken up in Toledo under the direct charge of his secretary. The City History Club of New York, from which we received inspiration in the beginning, has now decided to adopt our junior city council methods in the conduct of its older branches.

One of the important results of such work as this is that leaders are being trained all over the city and of all nationalities, who, being known to the people of their neighborhoods, can do very effective work in moulding public sentiment in the right direction, and thus counteract the influence of the local boss.

One of the members of the club is Abraham L. Abrahams, son of Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union. He was early made clerk of a council and now is conducting a council of older boys which meets on Monday evenings in his own home. An Italian, Anthony Terminielle, by request, addressed a mass meeting held in Wellesley a few nights ago on the question of establishing evening schools for the Italianians of that town.

It is the custom of the members to

third Fridays, 8 p.m.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### ARGUES ANTI-GUN BILL

ALBANY, N. Y.—Declaring that the passage of his so-called anti-revolver bill would decrease shootings in New York city by at least 50 per cent, State Senator Sullivan made a strong appeal for support for his measure and had it advanced to the order of passage Tuesday.

### BOSTON MAN GOES TO BANK

WASHINGTON—E. P. Currier of Boston, a graduate of Harvard, class of 1909, will become assistant private secretary to Frank Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank in New York. Mr. Currier has made a success in the treasury department as secretary to Assistant Secretary Curtis.

### REPORT REAPPOINTMENT BILL

WASHINGTON—A bill for the reappointment of the House of Representatives on the basis of 433 members was reported favorably to the house on Tuesday by Chairman Houston of the House committee on census.

### PLAN TO HONOR MR. LEONARD

NORTON, Mass.—Arrangements have been completed for the holding of a reception to Jacob A. Leonard of this town Thursday night in honor of his 35 years service as superintendent of the Unitarian Sunday school.

### REPORT REAPPOINTMENT BILL

WASHINGTON—A bill for the reappointment of the House of Representatives on the basis of 433 members was reported favorably to the house on Tuesday by Chairman Houston of the House committee on census.

### NEW STATION FOR BELLAMY

DOVER, N. H.—At the urgent request

### DRAMA FOR SCHOLARSHIP FUND

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Brockton College Club has decided to have a public presentation of "Pygmalion and Galatea" in Y. M. C. A. hall May 9, to raise funds for the establishment of a scholarship at one of the leading women's col-

### STATION AGENT TO RETIRE

FARMINGTON, N. H.—George W. Wood, for 47 years station agent here, to retire shortly from active service.

### NEW INTERIOR OFFICIAL

WASHINGTON—Samuel Adams, a Chicago lawyer, will succeed Frank Pierce, resigned, as first assistant secretary of the interior department, and will assume his duties about June 1. Mr. Adams was associated with Secretary Fisher in the traction litigation in Chicago.

### MISSOURI LINE ADDS MILEAGE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok.—Returns of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad Company show that the system includes 211.48 miles, an increase of 20.14 during the year.

### TRAVEL



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Francesco, May 2, 30, June 27, July 23. Ivernia, May 16, June 12, July 11, Aug. 8. 128 State St. Tel. Main 4353.

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QUEENSTOWN CUNARD FISHGUARD LIVERPOOL

## AMERICAN BIDDERS PAY HIGH FOR RARE BOOKS AT HOE SALE

NEW YORK.—Americans did most of the buying at the second day of the auction of the late Robert Hoe's collection of rare books Tuesday.

Henry E. Huntington of Los Angeles, Cal., and Bernard Quaritch, a London dealer, continued to be the leaders today.

The highest price reached was \$9000, at which the original edition of William Blake's poem, "Milton," was sold to George D. Smith, presumably acting for Mr. Huntington.

Miss Belle Green, librarian for J. Pierpont Morgan, paid \$3500 for a copy of another book.

William Cullen Bryant's presentation copy of "The Embargo," which Mr. Hoe bought in 1888 for \$24 was sold to W. F. Wallace for \$3350.

The "Ship of Fools," in which Sebastian Brandt made the first printed reference to the discovery of America, was sold to Smith, again presumably for Mr. Huntington, for \$1825, and to the same bidder went a unique work by Jean Bouchet for \$3400; a first edition of Braithwaite's "The Shepherd's Tales," \$1075; Blake's "Aphorisms on Man," translated from the original manuscript, \$1525; and a Kilmarock edition of Burns' poems for \$5800.

A romance written by Lucien Bonaparte and addressed to Mme. Jubert, whom he married in 1802, was sold to Quaritch for \$1725.

The second highest price of the day's sales was \$8000, paid by Quaritch for the only known copy of "Cleridas" of Meliadice."

The rare first issue of the narrative of Champlain's first expedition to Canada was sold to Mr. Smith for \$3825, after lively bidding.

Altogether \$250,231 has thus far been realized at the sales.

## CONSERVATORY MEN TO PRESENT FARCIAL COMEDY

The annual Sinfonia theatricals will take place in Jordan hall, Tuesday evening, May 2, when Alpha chapter of the New England Conservatory of Music presents "Our Wives," a farcical comedy in three acts by Anthony E. Wills.

The comedy, which is replete with mirth-provoking incidents, is given for the first time in Boston and will be under the stage direction of Percy J. Burnell. All the characters will be played by men—members of the fraternity. The parts of the three wives will be taken by Louis Besserer of Boston, Raymond Simonds of Marlboro and Chester Sheldon Cook of Watertown. George Webster of Washington will play Julie, the French maid. Others in the cast are Herbert Seiler of Shamokin, Pa., as Roswell Chandler, husband; John K. Snyder of Reading, Pa., as Walter Blair, a husband; Harry Fairfield of Kennebunk-Me., as Lloyd Deveau, a husband; H. Chandler Wells of Dorchester, as John Stanton, the detective; Harry Barnes of Bristol, Conn., as Mallory, the reporter; Herbert Jenney of Milwaukee, Wis., and Mr. Farnsworth of Bar Harbor, Me., as expressmen. The low comedy part will be taken by Wilhelm Kaiser of Uniontown, Pa., as Oscar Seibel, a composer.

The scenes of the play are laid in Atlantic City and New York and a great part of the action takes place in trunks.

## PLANS ACCEPTED BY EUGENE ELKS

EUGENE, Ore.—Architect E. E. McLaren of Portland won the competition among Eugene and Portland architects for the commission to design the building to be erected by the Eugene Lodge of Elks. The structure will be 160 by 81 feet, two stories high, and will cost \$40,000.

The exterior will be of red and white pressed brick with terra cotta trimmings. The first floor is entirely for business purposes and has already been leased.

One special feature that will be installed in the Elks' quarters is the ventilation of lodge room and banquet hall, which will be equipped with a fan-ventilating system, which will allow change of air in the room every eight minutes.

On the corner of the building in the second story is a balcony opening out of the clubroom with French doors; another special feature is the location of women's quarters. The lodge room will have regular size stage and all the paraphernalia rooms, orchestra balcony, beam ceiling and hard maple floor.

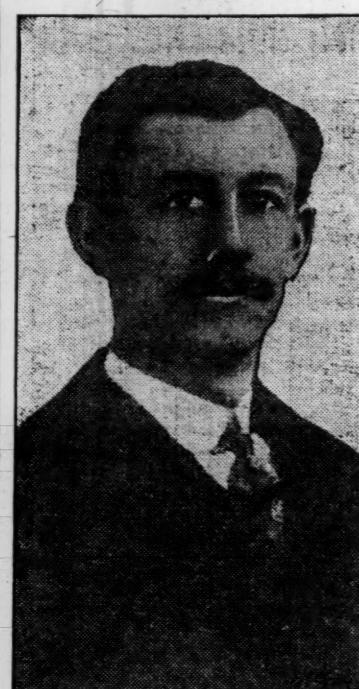
## IMMIGRANT HAS \$26,000 IN POCKET

NEW YORK.—Frederick Schneider, who arrived Monday from Russia with a wife and 14 of his 15 living children, could not answer in English when asked if he had money enough to provide for his army of Schneiderians, but he produced rolls of bills, one after another, and tossed them upon the desk at Ellis Island. The climax was reached when \$26,500 in green and yellowbacks were piled on the examiner's desk. By the aid of an interpreter Schneider explained that his fortune came from the sale of a big farm near Odessa.

**RED CROSS AID TO CHINA.**

WASHINGTON.—It is announced that the American Red Cross has just cabled \$2500 to the American consul at Shanghai, China. This makes a total of \$60,000 which has been disbursed by the Red Cross in the cause of the Chinese.

## REBEKAHS TO HELP WAKEFIELD I.O.O.F. GIVE CELEBRATION



FRED C. SCOTT.  
Chairman of joint committee in charge of Odd Fellows' Anniversary.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Souhegan Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Good Will Rebekah Lodge will hold a joint celebration of the ninety-second anniversary of Odd Fellowship in Flanley hall tonight. An address on Odd Fellowship will be given by the Rev. Walter C. Myers, pastor of the Reading Baptist church, and there will be an entertainment consisting of readings, music and a short drama to be presented by pupils of the Emerson College of Oratory, Boston.

The committees of the two lodges are: Souhegan Lodge—Fred C. Scott, Arthur L. Kimball, noble grand; Augustus L. Sanderson, vice grand; Edward H. Pendegraze, Frank L. Edson, Willis S. Mason, Arthur M. Moore and Fred A. Parsons; Good Will Lodge—Mrs. Edward L. Allison, noble grand; Mrs. George M. Kelley, vice grand; Mrs. John Tredinnick, Mrs. Edward H. Pendegraze, Miss Sadie R. Pendegraze, Miss Florence M. Hill and Mrs. Clara L. Parsons.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

### Powers School Recital.

The third in the season's commencement exercises of the Leland Powers school took place last night in Steinert hall, and furnished a most enjoyable evening for the large audience.

Miss Marion Bertha Clark opened the program with an artistic rendering of the first act of Justin McCarthy's "If I Were King." Miss Clark's voice of rare beauty was used to advantage, and her interpretation caused Louis XI., Francois Villon and the beautiful Katherine to live again in imagination.

Dickens' tale of the two little children, Walter, aged 8, and Nora, 6, who were away to be married at the Holly Tree Inn, because Walter's father had done so years before, was sweetly told by Miss Marion Dean Todd.

"Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" was very real, through the interpretation of Miss Gladys Dodge, who assumed cleverly the characters of Dorothy, the high-spirited heroine; her father, Sir George; Perkins, the jester, and the manly hero, Sir John Manners.

Mrs. Lockburn Scott gave an exquisite rendering of the first part of Mrs. Burnett's beautiful story, "The Dawn of Tomorrow." Mrs. Scott's work as Glad and Jinny Matauhin showed both the touch of an artist and deep spiritual sympathy with the author's thought.

"The Abandoned Eloperation" is an unusually funny story and was given a most clever handling by Miss Mary Houghton.

Guy Eugene Oliver's interpretation of the varied characters in the dinner scene of "Shore Acres" was a delight. His Uncle Nate was particularly good.

## WELLESLEY GIRL ATHLETES BEGIN OUTDOOR PRACTICE

WELLESLEY, Mass.—As the result of the creditable showing made the previous day by the class rowing squads, the archery, field hockey, golf, basketball, running and tennis squads of the senior and junior classes in Wellesley college came out Tuesday for the first outdoor practice of the season.

Each squad showed good form and the initial open-air work was watched by a large number of undergraduate girls. Among the candidates for class teams are some of the best athletes in Wellesley, a number of whom have already won the "W."

### NEW HEAD FOR PIANO FIRM.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Edwin C. Miller on Tuesday was elected president of the Henry F. Miller & Sons Piano Company, to succeed the late Henry F. Miller. He has been superintendent of the local factory since November, 1909, and will retain that position. He is a son of the former president and a Tech '79 man.

**FAST GERMAN BALLOON TRIP.**

DUSSELDORF, Ger.—The dirigible balloon, Deutschland II., with passengers, made a flight Tuesday from Aix-la-Chapelle to this place in 58 minutes. The fastest express train covers the distance in 80 minutes.

**HANOVER.**

The North Hanover Fire Association is to incorporate at once.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### EVERETT.

A special election is soon to be called in ward 2 to choose a successor to Councilman Frank W. Hall. It is also being planned to have a special election in the entire city at the same time to act upon the referendum petition filed on the Island End River park proposition.

Officers of the Pine Tree Club have been elected as follows: President, Caleb S. Parrish; vice-presidents, Frank E. Vaughan, Emerson Whitman and Perley H. Osgood; secretary, Edward Low; treasurer, Frank E. Jeffrey; financial secretary, Mrs. Angie Elliott; directors, Arthur D. Kingman, William H. Knowles, Mrs. P. H. Osgood, Mrs. F. S. Gage and A. S. Leighton.

### MEDFORD.

Three members of Sarah E. Fuller tent, Daughters of Veterans, have been honored by the national encampment. Mrs. Mattie C. Tucker, past president of the tent, has been made senior vice-president of the Massachusetts department. Miss Bertha Whitney has been elected a state delegate to the national convention and Miss Alice Dunbar has been elected an alternate.

Practically all of the members of the Medford Boat Club are to participate in the eastern division meet of the American Canoe Association on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, May 29-31.

### MELROSE.

Arthur F. Whalen, chairman of the special committee on buildings of the board of aldermen, has announced that the first of a series of hearings to be given on the addition to the high school will be held Friday evening in the aldermanic chamber.

William A. Carrie of Ferdinand street has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for representative. He is the third candidate, the others being Alderman William J. Bowser of Meriden street and George W. Libby of Wyoming avenue.

### QUINCY.

The Men's Club of Christ church will hold a spring revue and vaudeville entertainment in Music hall this evening.

The Norfolk Downs Improvement Association has elected: President, Frank Burkett; vice-president, John E. Poland; secretary, Wilbur H. Snow; treasurer, A. F. Howard.

The Quincy Adams Club will present the five-act comedy, "The Country Minister," in Music hall on Wednesday evening, May 17.

### MALDEN.

The Boston & Maine has had plans prepared for the erection of large freight sheds near the Edgeworth depot, where they have purchased a tract of land formerly owned by the Webster Tanning Company.

At a meeting of the Daniels School Association tonight Thomas Curley, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League, will give an address on playgrounds for Malden.

### WINTHROP.

The parish of St. John's Episcopal church will close a two days fair this evening. Mrs. Benjamin L. Colby, assisted by Mrs. Frank A. Douglass, has charge of the affair. At the tables are Mrs. Judith Lythgoe, Mrs. Helen E. Morgan, Mrs. James O'Hara, Kathleen Atkinson, Margaret Dawson, Bertha Colby, Mrs. M. P. McClintock, Harry W. Aiken, Harold Verner, Albert Stidfast and many others.

### REVERE.

The pupils of the Bradstreet avenue school are digging up the earth in their home gardens this week and next week will select the seeds to be planted under the direction of Miss Roman, the school principal. The last of the week they will plant radishes and prizes are offered for the largest radish and also for the best one. The seeds in the school garden will be planted very soon by the different classes.

### BROCKTON.

A church baseball league of eight teams is to be organized, the games to be held in Odd Fellows' hall, Thursday evening, by Columbian Lodge, No. 29, I. O. O. F. and Evergreen Lodge, No. 19, D. of R. The two lodges have invited all resident Odd Fellows and Rebekahs.

### WAKEFIELD.

David Snedden, commissioner of education in Massachusetts, will address a meeting of the Teachers Association and a gathering of citizens at the high school building tonight on "Two Modern Tendencies in Education—Professional Training and Study for Teachers."

### NEWTON.

The Young Men's Christian Association is to hold its annual meeting next Monday evening.

Major Hatfield is to give a lecture on "Civic Improvements" at a meeting of the Newton Improvement Association, to be held the evening of May 3.

### BRIDGEWATER.

The congregation of the Methodist church will give a reception Friday evening at the church to their new pastor, the Rev. Harry Webb Farrington, and his sister.

### EAST LEXINGTON.

The Men's Club will hold a dance in Village hall Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The warrants have been distributed for the second town meeting this year in the town hall Saturday evening.

### KINGSTON.

A neighborhood meeting of the W.M. F. Alliance will be held in this town May 10, when President Lawrence of the Massachusetts Unitarian Sunday School Association will be the principal speaker.

### CAMBRIDGE.

The water board has issued permits to applicants who desire to fish in Fresh pond, the city's drinking water basin. One permit for each day beginning May 1 and ending late in the fall has been issued.

The meeting of the Cantabrigia Club to be held April 29 will be Children's day, under the direction of Mrs. F. M. del Castillo.

The fund which is being created for the erection of the memorial flag staff to be placed in Harvard square, has now reached \$150,000. Hannah Winthrop chapter, D. A. R., which is in charge of raising the amount, aims to secure \$2000.

### MIDDLEBORO.

A meeting of the Parent-Teachers Association was held this afternoon in the high school assembly hall. Miss Jennie Bennett of the Bridgewater Normal School was the speaker.

The Middleboro Motorcycle Club will meet Tuesday evening with C. A. Sherman of Rice street. C. A. Sherman has been elected president and C. E. Anderson clerk.

The Cabot Club presented "The Dickens Remonstrants," a play written by Mrs. Alice T. Bates at the town hall Tuesday evening.

### CHELSEA.

These officers will serve the Mission Circle of the Universalist church, the coming year: President, Mrs. Emma Bush; vice-president, Mrs. Cora Restall; secretary, Mrs. Frances T. Endicott; treasurer, Mrs. Georgia Field; program committee, Mrs. Bush, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. George B. Guild, Mrs. Addie Johnson. Miss Clark and Mrs. Johnson will make arrangements for a trolley trip in June. Mrs. Hanning, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Endicott will be delegates to the state missionary meeting at Lynn, in May.

### WEST BRIDGEWATER.

Orvie F. Kinney of North Elm street has been drawn as a traverse juror for the May sitting of the supreme judicial court at Plymouth and Eddy P. Dunbar of River street as traverse juror for the May team of the superior court at Brockton.

The Rev. George Boice Titus of the Baptist church has extended an invitation to the G. A. R. W. C. and Sons of Veterans to attend services at the Baptist church on Memorial Sunday, May 28.

### READING.

An observance of the ninety-second anniversary of Odd Fellowship will be held Thursday evening in Masonic hall by Security Lodge, I. O. O. F.

The literature class of the Woman's club meets Thursday with Mrs. Frank Pratt. At the club meeting Friday the dramatic committee will present two plays, "The Girl Who Paid the Bills" and "Mrs. Oakley's Telephone." The meeting will be held in the guild hall of the Congregational church.

### BRAINTREE.

The Brotherton family of the First Congregational church held a meeting in the chapel Tuesday evening. Charles N. Warren, a probation officer in the Suffolk county superior court, spoke on "The Experiences of a Probation Officer."

### ROCKLAND.

Mr. William Douglass is entertaining the C. T. C. U. at her home today.

The Rev. J. C. Hofer, the new pastor of the Hatherly Methodist Episcopal church, will be given a reception to-night in the church.

### HOLBROOK.

Miss Ruby Snow entertained "The Busy Bees" of the Brookline Baptist church at her home on Upland street Tuesday afternoon.

### RANDOLPH.

The selectmen have appointed James E. Blanche, George A. Roel and Richard F. Forrest engineers of the fire department.

### WAVERLY.

The subject of playgrounds is to be taken up at the meeting of the People's Forum to be held next Sunday afternoon in Waverley hall.

### STONEHAM.

## CENTRAL BANK PLAN INDORSED IN SPEECH AT AMERICAN HOUSE

More than 200 business men who met at the Boston Chamber of Commerce assembled at the American House this afternoon heard Robert W. Bonyngue of Denver, a member of the national monetary commission, indorse the central bank plan of Mr. Aldrich. Mr. Bonyngue spoke in place of Congressman Vreeland, vice chairman of the commission.

"To round out and complete our banking system we need a union of these individual units into larger units corresponding in a measure to our states," said Mr. Bonyngue.

"Finally, there should be a further union of these larger units into one general national union or association of our banks which will furnish strength to the entire system and its parts and which will protect and guard the several and joint interests of each and all."

"Mr. Aldrich has recently submitted to the national monetary commission, of which he is chairman, an elaborate and comprehensive plan for a combination or union of this character of our independent banks. The plan is evolutionary and not revolutionary in character. It merely adds to our existing banking system that which the experience of all nations, including our own, has shown to be necessary to give it strength and stability. The greatest care has been taken to prevent the new association from passing under the control of either political or selfish business interests."

"It is unquestionably a work of great constructive statesmanship and will lead, it is hoped, to a critical and unprejudiced discussion of its provisions and to the final adoption either of the plan as submitted or a similar plan with such modifications as further discussion and consideration may recommend for the solution of our banking problems."

## DRY GOODS MEN PLAN TO EXPAND

To increase its membership and effectiveness the New England Dry Goods Association plans to form an incorporated body and allow all dry goods men in New England outside of the 25-mile circuit from Boston to become members for the nominal fee demanded of associate members.

This was decided at a dinner at the Boston City Club Tuesday night.

President Ferris explained that one of the reasons for doing this is to provide a smaller body which may consider matters and make recommendations to the entire organization.

## OFFICERS TO PLAN FOR NAVAL CRUISE

Captain Goodridge and officers of the Massachusetts naval reserves will meet aboard the United States ship Chicago tomorrow night to plan for the cruise of 1911. The assembling is according to orders issued by Captain Goodridge immediately upon his receipt of notification from Washington that the annual tour of duty will be from July 16 to 29, inclusive.

The Massachusetts organization will man the Chicago and the torpedo boat Rodgers.

## MAYOR CRITICIZES DI COLA REJECTION

Criticism of the civil service commission for its rejection of Gaspare di Cola as a member of the board of children's institutions trustees, as successor to Dr. Charles P. Putnam, the chairman, was made today by Mayor Fitzgerald. The mayor expressed his regret at not being able to give representation on administrative boards to the large and influential elements of the cosmopolitan population of the city.

### LEFT STRANDED BY PEACE.

NEW ORLEANS—The peace negotiations have left in New Orleans ten men who were recently discharged from the revolutionary army in Honduras; a Swedish artillery officer and a German machine gunner. Among the men who served in General Bonilla's revolution in Honduras and who came here en route to Mexico, are two captains, two machine gunners and six sharpshooters.

### D. W. FIELD TELLS OF DEMAND.

Daniel W. Field of Brockton, shoe manufacturer, today told before United States Commissioner Hayes how he had been threatened unless he gave up \$14,000. John K. Dunbar and Anthony B. Yorke were arraigned before the commissioner on the charge of attempting to blackmail Mr. Field. They have both pleaded not guilty.

### CAMBRIDGE PLANS DEVELOPMENT.

The Cambridge city council at its meeting Tuesday night adopted an order for the creation of a commission to consider the industrial development of Cambridge.

## EPISCOPALIANS DISCUSS WOMAN SUFFRAGE TOPIC

WASHINGTON—Woman suffrage was the topic for discussion this forenoon at the twenty-ninth congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States in this city. Tonight "The Seat of Authority in Church Government" will be the subject for consideration.

Addressing the opening session Tuesday evening President Taft declared that "we have no state church, because all churches that are working for the uplifting of men and the spirit are state churches, within the protection but not within the guidance or control of the Chamber of Commerce."

He outlined the manner in which the present organization was brought about, relating stories of the earlier days in which there was a lack of cooperation among the business enterprises. He said in part:

"Trade centers have shifted. Business methods have changed; the old-time trading and bartering voyages are a thing of the past. The cable brings us almost instantaneous communication with the very ends of the earth, and the merchant of today, between morning and night, often completes every detail of transactions, including purchase, transportation, insurance, financing and sale, involving operations on two hemispheres, and possibly in several different nations. This evolution of modern business throughout the world resulted in the development of great commercial organizations."

NEW YORK—With colors of the United States and Great Britain displayed a crowded house paid tribute in Carnegie hall Tuesday evening to the English Bible, in honor of the three hundredth anniversary of the completion of the King James version.

There were letters from King George of England and President Taft and song and prayer and scripture reading from a first edition of the King James version, printed in 1611. The meeting was arranged by the American Bible Society.

Bishop David H. Greer presided, addressing the audience as "Believers in the Bible." He called upon the people to rise as John W. Foster, a former secretary of state, read the message from Mr. Taft.

JAMES BRYCE, ambassador of Great Britain, who was received with prolonged applause, read the letter from King George, dated from Buckingham palace.

The audience cheered the ambassador, then the King's message, and then Mr. Bryce's own praise of "the Word of God more precious than the wealth and the power which He has given."

Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale University was the last speaker.

## SUFFOLK SOUTH CONFERENCE OPEN

QUINCY, Mass.—Suffolk south conference of Congregational churches opened its semi-annual meeting here today. Rev. C. J. Hawkins of Jamaica Plain was moderator.

The Rev. Charles F. Weedon of Dorchester reported on the work of the churches, and there was a report by the committee on oversight. Discussions followed.

This evening there will be a discussion on the percentage of Sunday school pupils joining the church.

## CUBA WILL CHECK TRADE WITH SPAIN

HAVANA—Owing to delays in arranging a commerce treaty, it is said that the Cuban government is preparing today to place the former mother country in the "second column" in the tariff rate, which will practically bar Spanish commerce from the island. The high tariff may also be applied to other countries that have been selling much to Cuba but buying little in return.

**ASKS SPECIAL LEGISLATION.**

Hotel keepers, business men and representatives of the city of Springfield in the Legislature appeared today before the committee on liquor law and urged the passage of a bill to authorize the licensing authorities of Springfield to grant licenses to innholders for the sale of liquor between the hours of 11 o'clock in the evening and midnight.

### REPORT CHICAGO ROBBERY.

CHICAGO—According to early police reports four men in an automobile drove up this afternoon to the jewelry store of Edward Alberti & Sons, entered the store with drawn revolvers, and holding up the clerks escaped with jewels variously estimated at from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

### ENVY IN PRISON.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Don Camillo Arrigio, formerly a member of the Mexican congress and special envoy to Washington, is a prisoner in the penitentiary at Mexico City, according to a letter received by his stepson, Alfred B. Cuelar, written by the latter's sister.

### BOY HIT BY STONE PASSES ON.

Oliver Dendell Irwin, son of Andrew Irwin, a patrolman, of 25 Central street, Arlington, passed on this morning, after being struck on the head with a stone, said to have been thrown by John Kelley, a little son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kelley of Summer street.

### APPEALS TO COURT IN GAS CASE.

Criticism of the Legislature and the board of gas and electric light commissioners, who declared it to be useless to appeal to either for redress, were made by Clarence W. Rowley, attorney for Dr. Frederick E. Briggs, at a hearing before Judge Richardson in the equity session of the superior court today on his bill to compel the Boston Consolidated Gas Company to furnish him with gas at his home, 31 Massachusetts avenue. Mr. Rowley contended that the court had jurisdiction and ought to grant relief in this case. Judge Richardson reserved decision.

### FAVORS FEDERAL INCOME TAX.

HARTFORD, Conn.—The joint legislative committee considering the federal income tax amendment voted to report the measure favorably today, 12 to 7.

## MR. ROTHWELL TELLS SCHOOL PUPILS OF COMMERCE CHAMBER

Bernard J. Rothwell, former president of the Chamber of Commerce, addressed the students of the High School of Commerce in their school hall today on the workings and development of the Chamber of Commerce.

He outlined the manner in which the present organization was brought about, relating stories of the earlier days in which there was a lack of cooperation among the business enterprises. He said in part:

"Trade centers have shifted. Business methods have changed; the old-time trading and bartering voyages are a thing of the past. The cable brings us almost instantaneous communication with the very ends of the earth, and the merchant of today, between morning and night, often completes every detail of transactions, including purchase, transportation, insurance, financing and sale, involving operations on two hemispheres, and possibly in several different nations. This evolution of modern business throughout the world resulted in the development of great commercial organizations."

The leading role in the pantomime is taken with dramatic fire by Miss Dorothy Jordan. During the action she has a graceful castanet dance. Other leading roles are taken by Miss Margaret Thomas, Miss Mary Vaughan and Miss Barbara Bowles.

The music is adapted by Miss Elizabeth S. Porter and Miss Miriam Nash.

James Gilbert is stage director, Mrs.

Lilla Viles Wyman is in charge of the dancing and Miss Belle Yeaton Renfrew conducts the music.

## GIRLS OF VINCENT CLUB ARE READY TO PRESENT PLAY

Girls of the Vincent Club will give the first public performance of their new show at Jordan Hall today. A large audience attended the dress rehearsal Tuesday afternoon. Performances will also be given Thursday and Friday night. The proceeds go to a charitable work conducted by the club.

This year's entertainment consists of "Lady Lee," an operetta in two acts by Mrs. Joseph B. Russell, Jr.; "Los Novios," a Spanish pantomime by Miss Mary Vaughan, a former president of the club; a Scotch drill and a number of dances characteristic of many countries.

The leading role in the pantomime is taken with dramatic fire by Miss Dorothy Jordan. During the action she has a graceful castanet dance. Other leading roles are taken by Miss Margaret Thomas, Miss Mary Vaughan and Miss Barbara Bowles.

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# Pillsbury's BEST Right Thinking FLOUR Right Eating

*Two of the most important things in life—  
It was Right Thinking that made  
THIS FLOUR  
the Standard for Quality.*

Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.  
AND GROCERS EVERYWHERE

You Need Never Sweep nor Dust Again

The Pneu-Simplex Vacuum Cleaner



## A Black Judgment

All Black Dusters are Howard Dustless Dusters or Unlawful Imitations

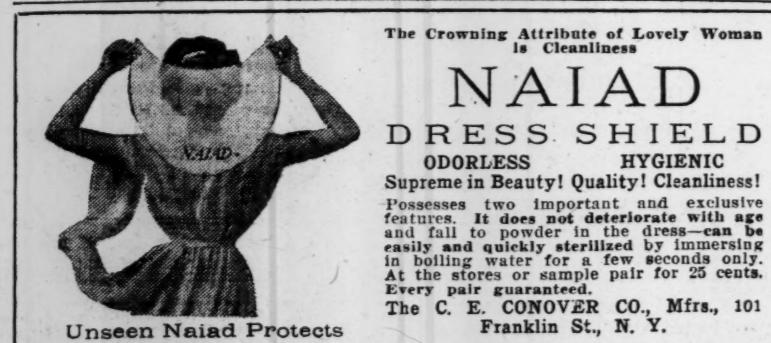
Judge Platt in the United States Circuit Court at Hartford, Connecticut, has just handed down an Opinion in our COMPLAINT against L. C. Carleton, holding that we are entitled to an injunction against selling or offering for sale dustcloths DYED BLACK in imitation of our Dustless-Duster.

The case, which was argued at Hartford, March 7, 1911, is one of great interest and importance to the trade. A pamphlet is now being prepared, in which the full text of the Opinion appears.

Howard Dustless-Duster Co.

164C BOSTON, MASS.

Boston, March 22, 1911.



### PINS HANDY

Many dressmakers have a long, narrow pincushion fastened around the waist on belt; but a better plan, says the Ladies Home Journal, is to have a small round cushion and attach it to an elastic band from one side to the other, just large enough to slip comfortably over the hand and hold on the left wrist. The pins are always in sight by this method and easy to take out.

### COLORED BLOUSE

The vogue of the colored blouse is constantly increasing. Plain pink, blue, tan or lavender are serviceable for morning and business wear, made with the practical long sleeve and worn with stiff laundered linen collar, while afternoon blouses are of blue and white and pink and white striped muslins, with white or colored ruff, short sleeves and collarless neck.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

### WELL-READ QUEEN

Queen Mary is before all else a perfect wife and mother, says the Queen. But it strikes one that perhaps too much stress has been laid on her domesticity. At least scant mention seems to be made of many of her other characteristics.

The Queen's education was wide and deep and her fund of general information is remarkable. She has always been a great reader and books of travel, history and biography are seldom missed. In fact few ladies have a better knowledge of English literature. Then like most royalties the Queen is a first rate linguist and speaks and writes several languages with ease and fluency.

Queen Mary in her early days rode well and Princess Mary inherits this taste and has become a fine horsewoman. But her majesty never went with the hounds and is now seldom seen on horseback. She cares little for the more daring sports and games, but will sometimes play croquet and often goes for long walks with her children and a lady in attendance. And she dances extremely well and with evident enjoyment.

### WAYS TO CLEAN

Piano keys should be wiped off with a cloth dampened in alcohol. This will cleanse them without any danger of turning them yellow.

Enamored or porcelain tubs may be easily cleaned with kerosene, which is better for the surface of the enamel than a sand soap.

To clean ivory ornament rub well with unsalted butter and place in the sun. If discolored, it may be whitened by rubbing with a paste composed of burned pumice stone and water, and then placing it under a glass in the sun.

If a japanned ware tray has become spotted, dip a woolen cloth into a little sweet oil and rub as hard as possible.

Soiled spots on the wall paper may be removed by careful rubbing with a dough ball made of flour and water.

To clean jewelry make a suds of tepid water with castile soap, to which add a few drops of ammonia. Wash the jewelry, rinse it and lay in a box of sawdust to dry, or polish with a bit of chamois.

Flatirons that have become spotted or slightly rusted may be cleansed with a piece of pumice stone.

To clean nickel rub it with a paste made of whiting and alcohol and polish with a piece of chamois.—Philadelphia Times.

### FOLDING TUCKS

Even garments to be tucked by hand should be folded by machine, says the Philadelphia North American. Adjust the trimmer to the right size, and then adjust the stitch. Remove the thread from the needle, and tuck just as if the thread were there. Then in your hand sewing you can follow the line of needle pricks. Table linens can be marked in the same way, to be hemmed by hand.

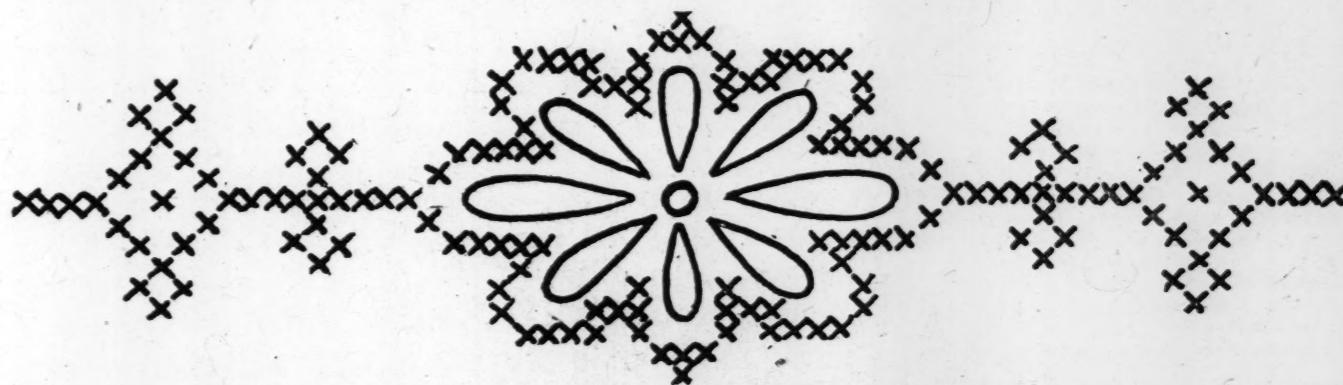
### BEADED TUNIC

Almost no other trimming is required on a gown made with a transparent beaded tunic. Some of the most famous designers of the French capital use only a large soft bow of satin at the bust with such gowns.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

# FASHIONS AND

## COMBINATION OF CROSS-STITCH AND EMBROIDERY PATTERN

*Effective design for shirtwaist front and collar and cuffs.*



A COMBINATION of cross-stitch and embroidery is very effective on a shirtwaist. It should be used on either side of the box-plait in front, and on cuffs. A band may also be worked down the center of the back if desired. The embroidery is done in the solid satin stitch and the rest of the design in the cross-stitch. The design may be reproduced to any length desired. Colored mercerized cotton No. 18 will be suitable for this pattern.

### HER BUNGALOW IS HOMELIKE

*Owner tells way in which she made it so.*

HOW she made her bungalow home-like and comfortable at light expense is told by Mary F. B. Anderson in the Womans Home Companion. She says:

It was a tiny bungalow, but the sea view was a joy. The exterior was uncompromising—nothing could be done to beautify that, with the exception of arranging a few growing ferns and flower boxes, but the interior held all manner of possibilities. "The size of the bungalow was 12 feet by 36 inside measurements. This was divided up into three rooms of equal size—dining-room, bedroom and kitchen. There was absolutely nothing in the shape of 'improvements,' merely the plain boarded walls of white wood, with one large cupboard in the kitchen.

Beginning with the dining room, I procured some moldings two and one half inches wide which I nailed all around the room half way up. This formed a shelf for photographs, vases, etc., besides being a dividing line between the upper and lower half of the room. I next pasted six thicknesses of newspaper on the upper half of the room, this to form a groundwork for a final and top covering of a thick rough dull red paper, which I was able to buy very cheap at one of the department stores in the city. The climatic changes caused the woodwork to expand and contract. In the latter case, this would result in a series of cracks in the paper in each of the points of the wood where the wall paper put straight on to the boards without a groundwork of newspaper.

My next step was to make a stain composed of a small quantity of burnt umber (25 cents' worth) stain any number of rooms) mixed with gasoline and just the smallest suspicion of lampblack. This I applied to the lower frames, etc., and to the floor about 12 inches all around from the wall. I covered the floor with plain white Chinese matting.

My curtains were of cream scrim, stenciled with a small pattern of red and brown. A few cushions of the same hues in my mission armchairs and in the built-up corner seat made up a delightfully cozy whole.

The bedroom, by means of a few laths and some old shades, I proceeded to divide into two rooms, one for a bedroom and the other for a dressing-room.

I divided the upper and lower halves in the same way as the dining-room. I then bought some white washable damper (five pounds for 25 cents) which I mixed according to directions. Bore

the white omelet in one and the yellow in the other. Let each brown on one side. Then clap the white one over to the other, brown side uppermost.

—New York Tribune.

### ECCENTRIC DISH

An eccentric but delicious dish is a "silver and gold omelet." Beat up the whites and yolks separately, as for the well known Quaker omelet, but do not mix them. Have ready two small pans; put the white omelet in one and the yellow in the other. Let each brown on one side. Then clap the white one over to the other, brown side uppermost.

### BUY CLOSELY

Buying in small quantities at this season is the wisest plan, if one has no cellar or cool place to store the wares, as a warm kitchen closet is hardly conducive to retaining the freshness of even canned commodities.—Montreal Star.

### EAT RAISIN BREAD

On California Raisin Day



Saturday April 29 1911

MAKE IT WITH

*Franklin ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR*  
USE THIS PRIZE RECIPE:  
Scald 1 pint of milk, add 2 tablespoons of shortening, 2 teaspoons salt,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup molasses,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint cold water. When the mixture is lukewarm, add 1 yeast cake dissolved in  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup warm water. Add 4 cups seeded flour. Beat thoroughly, cover and let rise until double in bulk. Then knead and shape into loaves and place in well-greased bread pans and let rise until nearly double and bake in moderate oven for 1 hour. This will make 3 loaves or two loaves and a pan of biscuits.

SEND TODAY FOR FREE FRANKLIN MILLS COOK BOOK  
FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 181 State St., Boston

### PRACTICAL MODES FOR YOU

*Two costumes for girls and suit for a boy.*



The pattern is cut only in sizes 10, 12 and 14 years. For making 12 requires  $\frac{5}{8}$  yards 27-inch, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  yards 36-inch or  $\frac{3}{4}$  yards 44-inch material without up and down.

The dress (No. 5738) would make a serviceable model for school wear, developed in serge, henrietta or panama, and as an outing dress for the summer, in linen, percale or chambray. Natural color pongee would also make a practical dress and for a little touch of color, the dress could be worn with a belt and tie of brown or green satin. The dress closes at the center-front, under a box-plait and has a broad tuck over the shoulder. The full-length one-piece sleeve is tucked in cuff effect and perforated for elbow-length, and the dress can be made with high or square neck, and with or without the turn-down collar or turn-back cuff.

The pattern is cut only in sizes 8, 10 and 12 years, and size 8 requires 4 yards 27-inch, 3 yards 36-inch or  $\frac{1}{2}$  yards 44-inch material, with up and down, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard 27-inch contrasting material for collar and tie.

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# THE HOUSEHOLD

## ASPARAGUS LONG A FAVORITE

Mother's way and other ways of cooking it.

A SPARAGUS is one of the dishes which cooking can make or mar. It has always been esteemed a great delicacy. It was the favorite vegetable of the ancient Romans and was introduced by them into Britain. It is much more generally used in France and England than here.

Fashion has decreed during the past few years that asparagus must be served cold at up-to-date social functions, but on the home table hot asparagus cooked au branché or cut up in a cream sauce will never go a-begging.

By most people the simplest way of cooking asparagus is considered best, says the Delineator. Cut off the toughest ends of the stalk where it is white and woody, and bind the remainder of the stalks together with strip of muslin. Immerse the stalks in boiling salted water, with the tips projecting two inches above the water. In this way they will steam tender, while the rest of the stalks are cooking. Boil until tender, but not mushy, and serve with white sauce, drawn butter, mayonnaise, hamamel or Hollandaise sauce as preferred.

A French woman eating asparagus takes a stalk at a time in her fingers, dips the head in the cream sauce, and daintily nibbles her way down the stalk as far as it seems tender. In this country it is usually served on buttered toast, each slice being dipped in the asparagus liquid.

For those who would cling to asparagus cooked as mother used to cook it, the directions are simple. Cut the tender portions of the stalks into half-inch lengths. Simmer in boiling salted water,

only just enough to cover, until tender; then season asparagus, liquid and all, with milk or cream, butter, salt and pepper, and serve on toast or in deep saucers. In this way the whole delicate and distinctive flavor of the asparagus is preserved.

Canapes of asparagus make a dainty entree, and, though adopted from the French, find increasing popularity here.

The foundation of the canape is the same, no matter what the filling may be.

Take slices of bread about two inches thick and stamp them out into neat rounds with a biscuit cutter. With a

smaller cutter mark a circle in the center of each round and scoop out the crumbs to the depth of an inch, taking care to leave the sides and bottom quite firm.

Arrange these in a shallow dish and pour over them a half pint of milk, to which a beaten egg has been added. Then take up very carefully and slip into a kettle of boiling fat. They will brown almost immediately and must be removed when a pale golden brown. Some cooks prefer to drop them at once into the hot fat without the milk-and-egg bath. Drain on soft paper.

Cut the tender part of asparagus into pieces of an equal size, rejecting that which is woody. Wash and simmer in salted water until tender. Drain. Put a heaping tablespoonful of butter into a sauceton with a tablespoonful of flour. Cook; then add a quarter pint of water, in which the asparagus was cooked. Let it come to a boil, add the asparagus, the juice of a lemon and a teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley. Fill the canape with this, arrange on a platter and garnish with cress or parsley and sliced lemon.

Over the center of the table was suspended a large hoop, which had been first covered with green cloth, then with

## DAINTIES SERVED IN BASKETS

May luncheon with many pretty features.

SEVERAL days before this May basket luncheon was given tiny basket filled with small spring blossoms beneath which was tucked the invitation, was left at the door of each guest-to-be. These baskets were bought at the ten-cent store and covered with delicate shades of crepe paper, which was frilled at the edges and wound around the handles with a small bow tied at the top.

The dining-room presented a charming picture. The hostess had procured a number of common quart fruit baskets and had enameled them in white and in the delicate shades of pink, blue, lavender, green and yellow, and had also gilded and silvered a few of them. Ribbons to match the color of the baskets served as handles.

The baskets were filled with small spring blossoms, the different flowers harmonizing with the baskets in which they were arranged. For instance, the white blossoms were in the blue, pink and lavender baskets, the blue blossoms in the cream, yellow, gilt and silver baskets, while the pink and red blossoms were arranged in the pale green, gray, white and silvered baskets. These baskets were suspended by their ribbon handles from the plate-rail all around the dining-room. A few ferns and vines had been added to the baskets and these trailed down against the wall. On the floor and stands were large baskets filled with ferns and trilliums, May tulips, snow-balls, lilacs and other large May blossoms.

Over the center of the table was suspended a large hoop, which had been first covered with green cloth, then with

vines and sprays of fern with a blossom worked in at intervals. This hoop was suspended from the ceiling by means of four vine-covered ropes. All around the hoop were hung tiny May-baskets filled with small spring blossoms. From this hoop were also stretched vine and flower ropes reaching to each plate, where they were tied to the handles of tiny Japanese baskets filled with pink and white bonbons.

The refreshments were served altogether in baskets. In the center of the table was a fancy flower-decorated basket filled with sandwiches of different varieties, which was passed around. The creamed peas were served in baskets formed out of rolls. The bottom crust was cut off, the center scooped out, then they were placed in the oven until light brown. These were filled with the peas and crust handles fitted on. The salad was served in little baskets made out of lettuce-leaves, and the cream cheese, which was molded in the form of little eggs, was served in tiny piecrust baskets. The ices were served in little fancy baskets, with the top covered with candied violets. The cake was cut into basket shapes, iced in yellow and light chocolate in criss-cross manner to resemble basket-work. Candied flowers were used to decorate the top of these cake-baskets. Whole strawberries were served in simple round raffia baskets which the hostess had woven. These were the souvenirs of the occasion. The name-cards were cut out of water-color paper and painted to resemble a woven basket, the names being written on the handles.—Exchange.

TRIED RECIPES

### OYSTER SALAD.

ELECT small oysters, drain off the liquor and lay the oysters upon a clean cloth to dry off the moisture.

If you use large oysters, cut them in half. Do not chop them. To each cupful allow one of crisp white celery cut with a sharp knife into dice. Stir a little mayonnaise through the mixed oysters and celery and turn into a chilled bowl lined with lettuce leaves. Pour mayonnaise over all. Garnish with stoned olives. This is a delicious supper dish.

### SHRIMP AND TOMATO SALAD.

Cut a piece from the blossom end of each fair ripe tomato of fair size and dig out the pulp. Fill the cavity thus made with cold boiled shrimps (canned are good for the purpose). Arrange them neatly with the backs up. Line a chilled dish with endive or with lettuce leaves and set the tomatoes within these. Or lay each upon a separate bed of the leaves on "individual" plates. In either case send around mayonnaise dressing with it in a sauce-boat.

### LOBSTER SALAD.

Cut the lobster meat into neat pieces of uniform size. Set in the ice to get thoroughly chilled. Allow one third as much diced celery as you have meat. Mix these and sprinkle lightly with cayenne and salt. With a silver fork, and lightly, stir into the mixture a cupful of mayonnaise dressing. Line a chilled bowl with lettuce, fill up with the lobster and garnish with the emptied claws.

### EGG SALAD.

Boil six eggs hard and leave in cold water for an hour. Remove the shells; cut into quarters, or slice, and lay upon lettuce, endive or chicory in a chilled bowl. Pour a good boiled dressing over them.

### TOMATO SALAD.

You may make this in half a dozen ways. The simplest is to peel the tomatoes with a keen knife; then slice and arrange upon a dish—with an underpinning of lettuce, or without—and season with fresh dressing.

Secondly—Peel and halve rich, ripe tomatoes; sprinkle lightly with salt and lay upon each half a spoonful of whipped cream. Those who have never eaten this preparation cannot guess how delicious it is.—New York Press.

### FRANKLIN CHEESE STICKS.

One cup of Franklin entire wheat flour,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoonful of salt, 2 teaspoons of baking powder, 2 tablespoons of shortening, milk to make a stiff dough,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of grated cheese, a dash of cayenne. Sift together the flour, salt and baking powder and work in the shortening with the fingers; then add the milk. Knead slightly and roll out into a thin sheet, sprinkle one-half with the cheese and cayenne and fold the other half over. Roll very thin; cut in narrow strips and braid. Cut any desired length and bake in a moderately hot oven.

### KITCHEN SHELF

To take the place of a cupboard or kitchen cabinet, a shelf, the dimensions optional to needs and space, may be used, says the Woman's Home Companion. Twelve inches wide and three to four feet long are good measurements, with either square or rounded corners. A diagonal brace support is placed at sufficient angle to allow tin covers, shallow pans, etc., to slip underneath the shelf and stand edgeways for economy in space. At the conjunction of the diagonal brace and the vertical wall brace or support, put in a "V" made of a three or four inch strip running from one brace to the other which catches and holds the edges of the utensils placed underneath, and a two-inch strip fastened half-way up the diagonal brace prevents the articles from falling out.

On the shelf proper run a one half inch strip lengthwise along the front edge to prevent dishes from slipping off. At each end of the wall brace or support bore one fourth inch holes to allow screwing shelf to the wall. The balance of the shelf can be assembled with nails, finishing nails preferred. Use nothing lighter than inch lumber. Screwing the shelf to the wall will permit its re-

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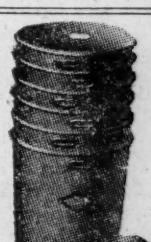
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### NEW COLOR BLEND

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## ELECTRICITY DOES HOME WORK

Wonder is that it is not more generally employed.

A FEW weeks ago I had occasion to give a talk on household management to a gathering of young women representing some 30 different states in the Union, writes Helen Louise Johnson. One of these, who came from an Iowa farm, remarked that the most inexplicable thing to her in New York city was the old-fashioned, difficult way in which the people there did their housework. She said: "I live on a farm some miles from a town, many miles from a city. We belong to a widely separated ordinary farming community, yet rich farmers, some hardly well-to-do, in nearly every instance, we have our barns, outbuildings and houses lit by electricity, and our machinery is run by this power. We wash, iron, sew and in some cases cook by it. That is one of the reasons why so many of the farmers' boys and girls in our town go to college. In other places they must be kept at home to help do the work. Our work is done just as well, not better, but there is not so much trouble, ashés, smoke, dirt, or exhaustion of oxygen. One can have heat when where, and in the degree desired. Electricity costs about one third more than gas, but it need not do this with care. The electric fireless cooker is no longer merely in the experimental stage, and when the cooking is planned and simplified, and the heat only used when wanted and in the right way and degree, then cooking by electricity need be no Utopian dream, but an every-day reality.

What is the trouble? Is it not, first, because there is a mistaken idea that electricity may be used only by the rich, that its costs too much? And, second,

gas is a familiar, electricity an unknown thing. Women fancy they understand and control gas because they turn on a cook, light, and see it burn. With this other "juice," in the shop vernacular, they but turn on a switch and heat comes from an unseen and unknown somewhere. They mistrust it, in spite of the fact that day after day their door bell rings by means of it, and they light and darken the house with safety, ease and celerity by turning on and off a switch.

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## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the passage of the Canadian reciprocity bill by the House of Representatives.

NEW YORK HERALD — The bill passed the House by an overwhelming majority, in response to an unmistakable public demand for its enactment. Protracted debate in the Senate can do no good, but may bring much harm to the political future of obstructive senators. The country is emphatically supporting President Taft in this effort to lower the tariff bars between the United States and its northern neighbor and cheapen the necessities of life to the American people. What is the use of delay when the end is inevitable? The stand-patters in the Senate will consult their own interest as well as the country's by deciding to stand aside.

RICHMOND VIRGINIAN — The Democrats in the House have done their duty. They have put it up to the United States Senate to make good to the people and grant the electorate the relief from high prices contemplated in the Canadian trade pact, and restore to the voters of the country the right to choose the man or men they deem best fitted for office and most representative.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL — In view of the fact that the agreement was negotiated by the Republican administration, it is not a pleasant thing for Taft Republicans to find a small majority of the party in the House in opposition. It is dubious politics, in view of the overwhelming sentiment in favor of the pact throughout the country; the 78 dissidents represent what is left of the old stand-pat element, and

Democratic position is that the party is grappling with a big and difficult question in a spirit that is at once courageous and practical. If there is to be an era of such leadership as that represented by Mr. Underwood, the term "practical politics" may be rescued from the ignominy into which it has fallen and recover the meaning to which it is legitimately entitled.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN — President Taft should have reason to feel an additional personal satisfaction in the fact that the bill as passed by the House was in the exact form which he advocated. The only amendment made invited him to extend the principles of the bill still further—a not unwelcome request. . . . If the Senate reflects at

some of them doubtless will undertake to justify their course on the ground that the agreement had been made an accepted Democratic proposition. All the same, outside of party lines, the victory rests with President Taft.

PITTSBURG SUN — It is the Democratic majority that voted to give the people what they demand. It is possible that in the Republican Senate enough votes may be marshaled in the President's party which, combined with the Democrats, will pass the bill. But there the situation is muddled by the balking of the insurgent Republicans. They contend that this reciprocity exposes their farming constituents to the competition of Canadian products, and they declare this is unjust while manufacturers continue to be protected against foreign competition. But other Republicans view it differently, arguing that the tearing down of the tariff wall between Canada and the United States will not affect American agricultural interests adversely, but prove beneficial to all concerned, and particularly the consumer.

BURLINGTON FREE PRESS — In any event, as we have already said, the merits of reciprocity have not changed, and this will fully appear when the Republican party comes to take an account of stock in preparation for the next national election. If we eliminate President Taft's policies as an asset, about how much will there be left upon which the party may stand?

LOUISVILLE HEARLD — It is no longer possible to hope that the Republicans will gain anything from the brilliant effort of the President to save a situation that was created by the blundering leadership of such men as Aldrich and Cannon. We must content

ourselves with hoping for the welfare of the country as a whole, that the Senate will produce composite vote sufficiently strong to give final effect to the good work begun with Democratic help in the House.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD — The notion that Canadian reciprocity "threatens" the industries and welfare of our millions of farmers is not creditable to any mature and enlightened mind. The Canadian "surplus" of any commodity would hardly make an impression on the breakfast table of greater New York. Reciprocity can only benefit the American farmer; serious or permanent injury is out of the question.

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS — If we find that trade under this treaty is making us more prosperous we shall want to continue and enlarge it. If we find to the contrary we shall want to discontinue it. The simple truth as to the real opposition is that it is the special beneficiaries who fear this reciprocity treaty would hurt them.

MACKAYS TO VISIT NEVADA COLLEGE

SAN FRANCISCO — Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will go to Reno, Nevada, in their private car to attend a celebration of the University of Nevada from May 14 to 17. Both of them are much interested in the success of this western university and will make the journey especially to attend the coming celebration.

Mrs. Mackay is one of the alumni of the University of Nevada and retains her loyalty to her alma mater.

Mr. Mackay has given several large endowments to the college and shares his wife's interest in the educational institution of the mining state.

NO CHANGE.

We do not see but that 1911 models of strawberry box bottoms are just as near the top as ever.—Los Angeles Express.

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A Washington judge has decreed that a street piano is a vehicle. Possibly what he heard was one of the new caliope-automobiles.—Los Angeles Express.

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1501 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE  
Very desirable 3-room suite to sublet,  
with private entrance to suite.

ARTHUR L. RACE, Proprietor.



## THE SHOREHAM

WASHINGTON, D. C.

European Plan

Absolutely Fireproof

Within five minutes' walk of the White House, Treasury, State, War and Navy Departments.

JOHN T. DEVINE . . . Proprietor

## St. Charles Hotel

Completely rehabilitated and under new management.  
European Plan, Modern, Fireproof.

A well located hotel for discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.

Send for booklet.

ALFRED S. AMER, V.P. and Gen.Mgr.  
(Lately Asst. Mgr. Waldorf-Astoria.)

Unique sea food Cuisine.

FORTRESS MONROE, Largest

Military Post on the Atlantic Coast.

HAMPTON ROADS, the Rendezvous

of the Nation's Warships.

Special weekly rates June to October.

Booklets at Masters, 248 Wash. st.

and Raymond &amp; Whitcomb, 306 Wash. st.

Or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

BOATING, BATHING, FISHING,  
SAILING, ORCHESTRA,  
TENNIS, GOLF.

European Plan, Modern, Fireproof.

HOTEL OLD POINT COMFORT

Chamberlin

BOATING, BATHING, FISHING,  
SAILING, ORCHESTRA,  
TENNIS, GOLF.

Unique sea food Cuisine.

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TENNIS, GOLF.

Unique sea food Cuisine.

FORTRESS MONROE, Largest

**RATES**

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

**REAL ESTATE****Fisher Hill Brookline**

*Exclusion, accessibility, kind of neighbors and houses in this HIGH CLASS NEIGHBORHOOD make these large or small lots, restricted against anything but single houses, the*

*BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE SUBURBAN DISTRICT.*

*They are 1 to 8 minutes from the Beaconsfield Station, which is 6 minutes from the B. & A. Back Bay station and 5 minutes from the Beacon Street electric at Deane Road. Terms of payment to suit the convenience of desirable neighbors. The present opportunity is one which it will be hard to equal in the future. J. D. HARDY, 10 High Street, Boston.*

Established 1886. Incorporated 1894. Telephone, Oxford 162.

**JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS**  
ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS

*State, Gravel and Metal Roofing. Gutters, Conduits and Skylights. Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing. DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS*

*Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.*

*EXTON MILK FARM, 67 acres; cuts 1,000,000 pounds of milk per year; 40x100 feet; 35 tie-ups; 3 horse stalls; Boston, 8 miles; price \$10,000; terms \$3000 cash. Immediate possession. BRUCE, Lexington, Mass.*

**FARMS** Circular free—a postal brings

*Dept. 76, P. F. LELAND,*

*113 Devonshire st., Boston.*

**REAL ESTATE NEWS****SELLS HOUSE AND GARAGE.**

Charles M. Conant, broker, 640 Old South building, reports the sale of a 14-room house and garage at 58 Hammond street, Cambridge, with 5000 square feet of land. This estate was owned by the occupant, Mrs. C. J. Stevens, and she conveys to Mrs. Katherine Evans of Boston. Terms are private.

**NEW MINOT BUILDING.**

Demolition of the old buildings on the site of the proposed new Minot building, to be located at 105-113 Devonshire street, junction of Spring lane and adjoining the building occupied by Kidder, Peabody & Co., is to begin on July 1 next. The contract for the new building has been awarded to the George A. Fuller Company, which is to complete the work April 1, 1912.

C. W. Whittier & Co., agents, have leased the entire first and second floors for a long term of years to the Second National Bank of Boston, which will occupy its new quarters soon after completion of the building.

A lease has also been signed of the entire third floor to Moore, Cabot, bankers and brokers, who have been occupants of premises in the old building for many years.

**JAMAICA PLAIN CHANGE.**

Through the office of R. S. Barrows, the estate at 34 Alveston street, junction of Greenough avenue, Jamaica Plain, has been sold by Col. Thomas L. Livermore to Dora E., wife of Prof. William U. Wheeler of Parley Vale. The property comprises a large frame mansion house and 15,200 feet of land, all taxed on \$21,200, of which \$9200 is on the land. Prof. and Mrs. Wheeler will occupy the estate next month.

**CHICAGO-NEW YORK SHOWS.**

Chicago's real estate show which is advertised as the "most beautiful and expensive exposition ever staged in Chicago," opens in the Coliseum Friday to run until May 7. A novel feature will be the giving away of \$10,000 worth of city and suburban real estate, including an up-to-date modern bungalow, completely furnished, which it is planned to exhibit at the show. A lot of land will be given away each day.

This afternoon the doors of Madison Square Garden open for the second annual real estate and ideal homes show. A wonderful change has been wrought in the old Garden in the past 72 hours, converting it from a circus arena to a miniature suburban community in the very midst of its springtime splendor. Model houses and bungalows are there, green lawns and trees, a splashing fountain and pond, flowers bursting in bloom, and gardens with the first of the season's vegetables, and even the singing of birds, so that nothing is lacking to produce the realistic effect desired.

Never before in the history of Madison Square Garden has so much money been spent on the individual exhibits of a show, and the results are apparent. Model houses, ranging from a quarter to a third the standard sizes, built of brick, concrete or wood, with every minute detail complete, are scattered here and there. The booth of one exhibitor is a pergola, hung with wisteria; another, the courtyard of an old English mansion, with its quaint potted plants.

A third is the front of a New England homestead, and you can lean over the

**REAL ESTATE****For Sale Reading, Mass.**

*Modern House In nice neighborhood, convenient to everything.*

*\$2450—\$200 down, balance \$25 a month. Apply J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont St., Boston.*

**Fort Lauderdale FLORIDA**

*THE GATEWAY OF THE EVERGLADES is the most progressive and fastest growing city in South Florida. The excellent farming and fruit lands are unequalled, and the most favorable business opportunities assured.*

*"Special bargain list" of fine business locations and farm lands, and be convinced. WE SELL LOTS AND LOTS OF LAND!"*

**MYERS-SLIFER REALTY CO., INC.**

*FORT LAUDERDALE. FLORIDA.*

*Established 1886. Incorporated 1894. Telephone, Oxford 162.*

**JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS**

**ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS**

*State, Gravel and Metal Roofing. Gutters, Conduits and Skylights. Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.*

*DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS*

*Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.*

*RAYMOND'S*

*The largest Real Estate and Insurance Office in Cambridge. Central Building, Central Square. Open evenings until 8.*

**REAL ESTATE—CHICAGO**

**FOR SALE OR TO LET**

*On favorable terms. No. 35 Addison Road, end house in brick block, over 10,000 feet of land very pleasantly located. Apply to FREDERICK NICKERSON, 137 Milk St., Boston.*

**J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.**

*100 Washington St., CHICAGO.*

**REAL ESTATE—PITTSBURG**

**Mrs. M. H. Brendlinger**

*Real Estate, Mortgages, Insurance, Collecting, Renting, Notary Public.*

*606 ARROTT BLDG., PITTSBURGH, PA.*

*Phone Court 325.*

**REAL ESTATE—FARMS FOR SALE**

*FOR SALE, one hour from Boston, a gentleman's farm of 24 acres; house of 11 rooms and bath; with janitor and motor service electric lights, heat, steam, elevator, etc.; good for auto; beautifully located; owner living abroad, will sell reasonable. E. D. A. Allston st., Boston.*

**FOR SALE—CHICAGO**

*ONE OF THE FINEST HOMES IN CHICAGO—Best residence district. We can sell this place at a great bargain and make very easy terms. J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO. 100 Washington St.*

**DREYSAKER—ENGLAND**

*VISITORS to London, England—Good French Dressmaking at reasonable charges. MADAME PATEAU, 159 Queen's Road, SW1.*

*HENRY W. HUNT to Hughester P. Hamlin et al. White's creek and Mt. Vernon St. exten.: q. \$1.*

*HENRY W. HUNT to Hughester P. Hamlin et al. White's creek and Mt. Vernon St. exten.: q. \$1.*

*WEST RONXBURY.*

*Loyce E. Henderlite et al. to Charles F. Bell, Center st.: q. \$1.*

*Fred H. Trethewey to Minnie New, Dudley ave.: w. \$1.*

*Russell, mrgess., to Joseph A. MacNeill, Charlton Park: d.: \$150.*

*George E. Leeds to Charles B. Leeds: rel.: \$1.*

*Perkins Land Co. to William F. Schleicher, Rock View rd.: q. \$1.*

*Emil Gerber to Sophie Perkins, Meredith and Kenneth sts.: q. \$1.*

*Wm. Townsend Sav. Bank to Thomas M. Smith: Montello rd.: 2 lots: q. \$1.*

*Thomas M. Smith to Lewis F. Kaufman, same: q. \$1.*

*BRIGHTON.*

*Charles R. Batt, mrgess., to Charles R. Batt, 1000 Franklin, 1st, Crescent ave. and Kendrick st.: d.: \$350.*

*Joseph W. Posthauer, Jr., to Frank J. Tyler, Siddle rd. and Commonwealth ave.: q. \$1.*

*CHARLES H.*

*FOR RENT—Furnished apartment, two room suite, kitchenette and bath, furnished or unfurnished; electric light, steam heat, janitor and elevator service. 46 Westland ave., Suite 26.*

**SPECIAL**

**FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR SALE**

*Cumberland st., \$350. Address C 699, Monitor Office.*

**TO SUBLLET FURN.**

*6 rms., bath, kitchenette, refrigerator, laundry, etc.; possession immediately. 406 Burton Hall, Dana st., Cambridge.*

**TO LET**

*MASSAPOAG LAKE SHORE, MASS.*

*Newly built, completely furnished, 8 rooms, bath, piano, chair, etc.; good neighborhood; near sea and electric. Apply W. BOYCE on premises or 101 Tremont st., room 806, Boston.*

**APTS. TO LET—SWITZERLAND**

*SWITZERLAND.*

*Furnished apartment, south facing, fine view, close to lake MRS. GREEN, 2bis, Rue de Torrent, Clarençons, Montreux.*

**STORES AND OFFICES**

**Boylston Street**

**TO LET**

*at 1047 Boylston st., near cor. Mass. ave., two sunny offices, with suites adjoining; if desired; immediate occupancy. Apply for all particulars to L. V. NILES, 69 State st.*

**TO LET**

**DESK ROOM**

*No. 88 BROAD ST. ROOM 318.*

**STORES AND OFFICES—CHICAGO**

**OFFICE FOR RENT**

*Hours in practice; centrally located. Address X 750, Peoples Gas bldg., Chicago.*

**FURNISHED HOUSES—CHICAGO**

**FOR RENT**

*Furnished house, 660 W. Hubbard, one block from Michigan ave., until October; convenient to L. C. Electric, "L." \$50 per month.*

**REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES**

**MORTGAGE DEPARTMENT**

**FRANK A. RUSSELL**

**OF BROOKLINE**

**Boston Office, 113 Devonshire St. Tel. 110 Main.**

**Real estate loans placed in Brookline, Boston and vicinity.**

**Mortgages secured for investment funds of Banks, Trustees, Corporations and individuals.**

**BUILDING NOTICES.**

*Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:*

*Paris st., 196-198, ward 2; Samuel Lishner, Silverman Eng. Co.; brick store and tenement.*

*Columbus ave.: w.: \$1.*

*Rosanna Proby to John H. Sawyer, Jr., Clark & Brewster, 100 Franklin, 1st, 196 Columbus ave.: w.: \$1.*

*Franklin & Edwards, 100 Franklin, 1st, 196 Columbus ave.: w.: \$1.*

*David Vinal to Helen Jackson, est. Bedford st., 100 Franklin, 1st, 196 Columbus ave.: w.: \$1.*

*Nathan Pinanski, mrgess., to Daniel J. A. Pitts, 100 Franklin, 1st, 196 Columbus ave.: w.: \$1.*

*David J. A. Pitts to Morris Deitch, Montgomery st., 100 Franklin, 1st, 196 Columbus ave.: w.: \$1.*

*James E. McLaughlin: wood dwelling, same, Dwight st., q. \$1.*

**SOUTH BOSTON.**

*Winfred M. Young to Margaret Leean, James Black et al., to William J. Daniels, Second st.: d.: \$1500.*

**EAST BOSTON.**

*John P. Gray et al. to Alice C. Grady, Saratoga and Bennington sts.: q. \$1.*

*Matthew Riley to Alice G. Riley, Sharon et. q. \$1.*

*Mary J. Correa to Nora A. Wellings, Havre st.: q. \$1.*

*Edna F. Rodenberger to Richard C. Rodenberger, Luber st.: q. \$1.*

**ROXBURY.**

*Simon Hurrott to Ray P. Ellis, Nahant pk., proposed st., 3 lots: q. \$1.*

*Madeline Somer et al. to Agnes Somer, Chestnut st.: q. \$1.*

## IMPROVED AND USEFUL ARTICLES

## Supplies for Women and the Home

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

**C. G. Howes Company**  
FRENCH CLEANSING



Diners two—everything new,  
"Exquisitely, perfectly nice,"  
Appointments perfection, roses rare,  
And a new and "adorable ice."  
Her happiness chilled—when carelessness spilled  
Some sauce on her beautiful gown,  
But "Howes the Cleanser" with matchless art  
Removed the spot and her frown.

Gowns Laces Wraps Gloves  
Curtains Blankets

## CLEANSED

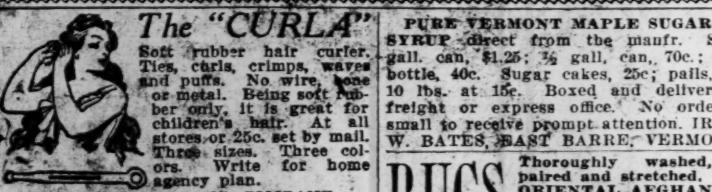
Modern Methods under Sanitary Conditions. Highest Grade Work on Every Article. Not a Thing  
The Best Glove Cleaning  
in New England  
84 HENRY AVENUE  
Tel. Back Bay 1281  
COOLIDGE CORNER  
Telephone Brookline 1396-L  
BROOKLINE 1396-L  
16 HARVARD ST.  
Tel. Brookline 2305.

Main Office and Works, Allston  
Tel. Brighton 720 84 Brattle St.  
Bundles Called for and Delivered.  
Telephone call or write  
for Price List.



**Hatters for Ladies**  
**DIEHL & LIBBY** 58 Tremont St.  
BOSTON, MASS.

Telephone 830 Oxford



The "CURLA"  
Soft rubber hair curler  
Ties, clips, crimpers, waves  
and plaited. No. 1, 2, 3  
and 4. Gold, silver, blue  
and white. Soft and  
easily. It is great for  
children's hair. At all  
stores. \$1.00 net to mail.  
Three sizes. Three col-  
ors. Write for home  
agency plan.

MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY  
BOSTON, MASS.

JEWEIERS

W. E. TAYLOR, JEWELER  
15 yrs. with SMITH, PATTERSON CO.  
Special attention given to your work,  
special orders and repairing jewelry.  
21 BROMFIELD STREET.  
Room 508. BOSTON, MASS.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISE-  
MENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF  
TRAVELERS.

## RUGS

PURE VERMONT MAPLE SUGAR  
STEVES—sugar from the maple. Syrup  
gall. can \$1.25; ½ gall. can, 70c.; quart  
gall. 40c. Sugar cakes, 25c; pails, 5 or  
10 lbs. at 15c. Boxed and delivered at  
freight or express office. No order too  
small to receive prompt attention. IRVING  
W. BATES, EAST BARRE, VERMONT.

Thoroughly washed, re-  
paired and stored. Orien-  
tAL AFGHAN RUG  
RENOVATING CO.,  
125 Tremont St., Room 2,  
Boston. Tel. Oxford 1524-1.

LADIES' HATS made and trimmed;  
platinum used; desired; hats for  
sales. 5c. 10c. CHRISTIAN, 165 Tremont St., opp. Boylston St. subway. Tel. Oxford 2158-M.

FURRIERS

FURS REPAIRED  
DYED

AT SUMMER PRICES  
COLD STORAGE FOR FURS AT 2% OF  
Your Valuation

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



**Hardwood Floors  
FREED FROM DUST**

B. B. DUSTLESS FLOOR MOPS are the ONLY satisfactory solution of the dust problem. They ABSORB DUST as a sponge absorbs water. The chemical treatment which they receive causes them to PICK UP AND HOLD every particle of dust which comes in contact. The particles are retained in the mop until washed out in warm water and soap.

By the use of B. B. DUSTLESS FLOOR MOPS, B. B. DUSTLESS DUST CLOTHS and B. B. BRIC-A-BRAC DUSTERS, your house will be permanently freed from DUST. They will find DUST where a VACUUM, SWEEPER, BROOM, or ordinary FLOOR MOP have been used, and you have thought your entire house clean.

We are making a SPECIAL COMBINATION now which includes our NEW B. B. DUSTLESS FLOOR MOP, 50 cents on HOUSEHOLD size, B. B. DUSTLESS DUST CLOTH, 25 cents, and one No. 6 B. B. BRIC-A-BRAC DUSTER, 25 cents, and one B. B. WOODEN DUST CLOTH for polishing SILVER and GOLD, 10 cents.

Sold for cash or on easy payments, and discount made for old machines. Take your old machine as first payment. Free instruction at your home.

Warranted and Kept in Order Ten Years  
Sewing Machines Rented.

All Makes Repaired.  
Best Needles and Oil for all Machines.  
No Canvassers Employed.

This Combination Complete for \$1

If your dealer will not supply you, send to us and we will ship the goods to you, prepaid

—you to them 30 days and if not perfectly satisfied your money will be refunded.

Milton Chemical Co.  
Dept. C, 367 Atlantic Avenue  
BOSTON, MASS.

## CLEANSE YOUR GLOVES BY MAIL

No matter where you live, you can get your gloves cleansed as promptly as if you lived next door to our workshop. Send your soiled gloves in a package or envelope, enclose 15c. in stamps or coin for each glove, and mail in the mail. Within 12 hours from the time they reach us, your gloves will be sent back to you. We pay the return postage. "The Best Glove Cleaning in New England"! High grade cleansing of Garments, Laces, Gloves, etc. Send for Price List. Address C. G. HOWES CO., Mail Order Dept. M., Allston, Mass.

LADIES' HATS made and trimmed; platinum used; desired; hats for sales. 5c. CHRISTIAN, 165 Tremont St., opp. Boylston St. subway. Tel. Oxford 2158-M.

FURRIERS

FURS REPAIRED  
DYED

AT SUMMER PRICES  
COLD STORAGE FOR FURS AT 2% OF  
Your Valuation

Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins  
47 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON.

Natural Fitting  
Footwear  
For Children

Send 25c for Trial Can.  
Good for Brass, Nickel,  
Gold and Silver.

MARVIN-STRECK OIL &  
SUPPLY CO., 1318 Olive  
Street, St. Louis.

WATER SUPPLY

No elevated tank to freeze  
or leak. Leaf valve located in celar.  
60 pounds pressure. Fun-

ctional, Hand, Gaso-  
line, Windmill or Electric  
Pump. Idea Fire Protection. Electric  
Lighting. Write for details. Lunt-Moss Co., 45 So. Market st., Boston.

Ladies:

OUR LITTLE WONDER  
PHOTOGRAPH AND  
CARD HOLDER

Fills a long felt want; just the thing for  
holding photographs on your mantel or  
piago. Six of these wonderful little inven-  
tions sent postpaid for 25 cents.

THE WILSON SALES CO.,  
WOBURN, MASS.

HACKETT  
7 TEMPLE PLACE

Hair goods of every  
description. Hair  
work. Mail order  
specialty. Quality  
and workmanship  
guaranteed.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Classified Advertising Columns bring  
you many opportunities. Address 4330 Back Bay  
will give you information as to terms.

THE WILSON SALES CO.,  
WOBURN, MASS.

STORAGE

MASS. STORAGE WAREHOUSE  
200 Washington St. Tel. Roxbury 31

A safe, reliable, economical warehouse for  
storage of household goods, valuables, etc.

Expert packers and careful teamsters fur-  
nished at lowest rates. Guaranteed saving of  
35%. Estimates free.

LUNT-MOSS CO., 45 So. Market st., Boston.

TRADE

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

**BOSTON AND N. E.****BOSTON AND N. E.**

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

**HELP WANTED—MALE****HELP WANTED—MALE****HELP WANTED—MALE****HELP WANTED—MALE****HELP WANTED—FEMALE****SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE****SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

AGENT wanted to take care of real estate and the collection of rents. Address, W. H. GOLDING, Franklin, Mass.

ASSISTANT wanted steady, married man to work on farm, willing to work. JAMES H. HORRIBLES, 50 Vernon st., Malden, Mass.

ATTENDANT, little experience, \$25 month, board, B. Y. M. C. A. 2 Ashburn pl., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE TRIMMER wanted. Address Y. M. C. A., Springfield, Mass.

AUTO REPAIRER wanted. \$15-\$18.

STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRMAN wanted.

BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

AWNNG CUTTER wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all).

AWNNG CUTTER experienced, in Boston. \$14. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

BAKER wanted; young man with some experience. JOHN HOFMANN, 208 Center St., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

BELLOWS wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH HELPER wanted; one who can drive on shoes and assist in jobbing; young man preferred. ADDRESS LEO HILL, corner of Rollston and Baker Sts., Fitchburg, Mass.

BLACKSMITH HELPER wanted. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH wanted; first-class, good jobber, man willing to do some driving; first-class wages to a good man; must be strong man. GEO. L. SIMES, Franklin, Mass.

BOYS and young men (20) for apprenticeships, errands, office work. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

BRASS FINISHER wanted; union.

STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

BRASS FINISHER wanted, possessing mechanical ability; steady position and good wages for first-class man only. THE MARINE HARDWARE CO., Peabody, Mass.

CARPENTER wanted, rough; \$12, board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER wanted, rough; \$12, board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

CARRIAGE PAINTER wanted; a man to stripe and finish gears, one to lead gears; 8 months' job. HERBERT NEALEY, Concord, Mass.; tel. 462-1212.

CARRIAGE PAINTER wanted; can paint and varnish on first-class cars.

CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS wanted; an experienced man on tubular and electrical organs. JAMES COLE & CO., Melrose, Mass.

COMPOSITIONER wanted. \$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

COPPERSMITH wanted, with large machine and manufacturing company; steady work; \$3 day. Address Y. M. C. A., Springfield, Mass.

CHASE OPERATOR and pullers-over-on men's Goodyear welt shoes wanted at once; apply at factory. JOSEPH M. HERMAN & CO., Mills, Mass.

CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS wanted; an experienced man on tubular and electrical organs. JAMES COLE & CO., Melrose, Mass.

CLERK wanted in shoe store. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK wanted by first-class Boston hotel; must have had some experience in bookkeeping. Answer S. F. CRAFTS, P. O. Box 133, Boston.

COMPOSITOR wanted. \$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

COPPERSMITH wanted, must be familiar with work on sheet steel. WHEELER REFLECTOR CO., 156 Pearl st., Boston.

CEREAL SALESMAN wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston.

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CLERK wanted in shoe store. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), S Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERK wanted by first-class Boston hotel; must have had some experience in bookkeeping. Answer S. F. CRAFTS, P. O. Box 133, Boston.

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# Market Reports Produce Shipping

## BUYING IN PRIMARY MARKETS BY WOOL DEALERS INCREASES

Representatives of Eastern Merchants Are Not Eager Purchasers of New Domestic Offerings by Growers and All Operations Are on a Low Price Basis.

Wool buying in the primary markets of the West is on a broader scale as shearing becomes more general, but representatives of eastern houses are not so eager in their quest that they neglect the important factor of cost and its relation to current prices in this market, and all operations are of an extremely conservative character.

Considerable wool has been secured by purchase in Nevada and Utah, in spite of the fact that large quantities are held above the market level and are more than likely to be consigned, rather than disposed of immediately to dealers at ruling quotations.

For the clips on which deals have been concluded, not only in Utah and Nevada, but elsewhere in districts that have started shearing, a range of about 12½ cents per pound has been accepted, or a quoted basis of 43@50 cents.

These prices paid to growers, while considerably lower than those of a year ago, are not very far under the market level at the East, and allow small leeway for the dealer, in case this market does not strengthen as the year advances.

The merchants that are taking new clips on this basis, however, act as if they were confident that bottom had been reached and that tariff changes of a sweeping character would not take place before they could dispose of their acquisitions.

Recently negotiations for Wyoming and Montana wools have been in progress between buyers and the wool growers of those states, but the sheepmen are said to be much disappointed over the plane of values discussed. It is predicted that many more Northwest clips than usual will have to be sold on commission this year, as a result of failure of the overtures of buyers to elicit acceptable responses to their bids from producers.

Dissatisfaction with offers for the new clips is expressed also in the fleece wool sections of the country, but there has been a gradual decline lately in the New England market on such lines of stock, Ohio XX being sold as low as 28¢, and dealers are trying to get offers 5@6¢ below last year's May level accepted for this year's take-off in Ohio and other fleece districts.

Reduction of merchants' stocks as the going into the hands of dealers who have

## SHIPPING NEWS

A slight fire was discovered in the lazaretto of the United Fruit Company's steamer San Jose last night, but it was extinguished before any damage of importance resulted.

The San Jose left for New York today, where she will go into drydock for cleaning and painting.

John Cohen, a wealthy East Indian, was deported on the United Fruit Company's steamer Admiral Dewey, which sailed today for Port Antonio.

Among the saloon passengers sailing on the Dewey was Dr. William S. Whittemore of Cambridge.

The Dewey had considerable general merchandise, including provision, flour, etc.

Only four fishing craft reached T wharf today, the George H. Lubee having the largest catch of them all, 24,400 pounds. Others were: Edith Silveira, 17,500; Eva Avina 2500 and Mary J. Ward 2300.

T wharf dealers paid slightly higher prices for fish today, streak cod selling per hundredweight for \$5, market cod \$2.75, haddock \$4.25, pollock \$4, large hake \$2.75, medium hake \$2 and cusk \$2.75.

Schooner Massasoit, Capt. Alex Ruden, is fitting out at the Eastern Packet having for mackerel netting and will sail south at the first favorable opportunity.

Capt. William Corkum will command the schooner Alert, which is now fitting out for mackerel seining at Gloucester, when she sails south, probably tomorrow.

A total of 238 crates of live lobsters are scheduled to arrive in Boston tomorrow on the steamer A. W. Perry, Captain Hawes, from Halifax.

Halifax parties are considering the fitting out of a fleet of about 20 vessels for the fishing industry with the possible construction of two or three steel-built craft at New Glasgow, according to a report from the American consul at Halifax. The construction of two bait freezers, one in Newfoundland and the other at Cape Breton, is also being considered. The fish will be exported to the best markets, it is said, and the company also intends to handle lobsters on a large scale.

### PORt OF BOSTON.

Arrived.

Str Winifredian (Br), Shepherd, Liverpool, mdse and passengers.

Str Lorraine (Br), Leggett, Cetra March 28 via Oran 31, 3500 tons of bauxite and 250 tons of vegetable fiber.

Str Katahdin, Maguire, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C., mdse.

Str Grecian, Briggs, Philadelphia, mdse and passengers.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

### Transatlantic Sailings.

#### EASTBOUND.

#### Sailings from New York.

#### \*Oceanic, for Southampton.....

#### \*Campania, for Liverpool.....

#### \*Ancon, for Mediterranean ports.....

#### \*Athena, for Med. ports.....

#### \*Carpathia, for Med. ports.....

#### \*Rhein, for Bremen.....

#### \*Oscar II, for Copenhagen.....

#### \*Vestris, for Hamburg.....

#### \*La Savoie, for Havre.....

#### Volturno, for Rotterdam.....

#### Koenig Albert, for Medit. ports.....

#### \*Allied, for Med. ports.....

#### \*Teutonic, for Liverpool.....

#### \*Martha Washington, for Med. pts

#### \*Indiana, for Mediter. ports.....

#### \*George Washington, for Bremen.....

#### \*E. Tiegen, for Copenhagen.....

#### \*La Lorraine, for Havre.....

#### Bulgaria, for Hamburg.....

#### \*Yugoslavia, for New York.....

#### \*St. Paul, for Southampton.....

#### \*Cedars, for Liverpool.....

#### \*Vaderland, for Antwerp, via Dover.....

#### \*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen.....

#### \*Borsig, for Rotterdam.....

#### \*Prinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen.....

#### \*Teutonic, for Liverpool.....

#### \*Caronia, for Liverpool.....

#### \*Amerika, for New York.....

#### \*Nordland, for Rotterdam.....

#### \*Lusitania, for Liverpool.....

#### \*Ullswater, for Mediter. ports.....

#### \*Tauro, for New York.....

#### \*Campania, for Rotterdam.....

#### \*Breslau, for Bremen.....

#### \*Regina d'Italia, for New York.....

#### \*Europa, for New York.....

#### \*Canopic, for Boston.....

#### \*Madonna, for Mediter. ports.....

#### \*California, for Glasgow.....

#### \*Saxonia, for Liverpool.....

#### \*Majestic, for Southampton.....

#### \*Lusitania, for Liverpool.....

#### \*Ullswater, for Mediter. ports.....

#### \*Tauro, for New York.....

#### \*Campania, for Rotterdam.....

#### \*Kaiser Wilhelm I, for Bremen.....

#### \*Prinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen.....

#### \*Adriatic, for Southampton.....

#### \*Argentina, for Medoiter. ports.....

#### \*Campania, for Liverpool.....

#### \*Prinz Friesland, for Bremen.....

#### \*Saxonia, for Mediter. ports.....

#### \*Sailings from Boston.....

#### \*Michigan, for Liverpool.....

#### \*Numidian, for Glasgow.....

#### \*Anglian, for London.....

#### \*Caledonia, for Liverpool.....

#### \*Romantic, for Mediterranean ports.....

#### Sailings from Philadelphia.....

#### Monominee, for Antwerp.....

#### Sailings from Montreal.....

#### All sailings from Halifax, N. S., or Portland, Me., during winter season.....

#### Sailings from Portland, Me.....

#### Megantic, for Liverpool.....

#### Sailings from Halifax.....

#### Montezuma, for London.....

#### \*United States Mail.....

### FOREIGN MAIL DEPARTURES FOR WEEK APRIL 29.

#### Mail closes at 12 p.m. Suppl. Admiral Dewey, Wed., 26... 9 a.m..

#### Admiral Dewey, Wed., 26... 4 p.m..

#### Admiral Farragut, Wed., 26... 4 p.m..

#### Sailings from San Francisco.

#### Honolulu, for Honolulu.....

#### Nippon Maru, for Hongkong.....

#### \*Minier, for Sydney.....

#### \*Silla, for Honolulu.....

#### Sailings from Yokohama.

#### Sado Maru, for Seattle.....

#### Monteagle, for Vancouver.....

#### Teuco, for Tacoma.....

#### Sailings from Hongkong.

#### Empress of India, for Vancouver.....

#### Mongolia, for San Francisco.....

#### Lurline, for San Francisco.....

#### Wilhelmina, for San Francisco.....

#### Manchuria, for San Francisco.....

#### \*United States Mail.....

### TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL FORWARDERS OVERLAND DAILY.

#### Mails for—Conveyed by—Via—Boston P. O.

#### Jamaica, via Port Antonio.....

#### Admiral Dewey, Wed., 26... 9 a.m..

#### Admiral Farragut, Wed., 26... 4 p.m..

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#### \*United States Mail.....

### PRODUCE MARKET

#### Arrivals.

#### Str Winifredian, from Liverpool.....

#### Str Ontario, from Norfolk, with 400 bbls spinach, 13 bbls beets, 16 bxs radishes.

#### Str Katahdin, from Jacksonville, with 330 bbls potatoes, 36 bxs oranges, 131 bxs grape fruit, 59 cts vegetables, 170 cts tomatoes.

#### Str Grecian, from Philadelphia, with 10 bbls sweet potatoes.

#### Str Romanic, from Mediterranean ports with 1033 bxs lemons, 25,806 bxs macaroni.

#### Str H. M. Whitney, from New York, brought 138

# NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

## Critical Political Situation in France Caused by Growers

Vote of the Senate Inviting Premier to Submit Bill Ending Trouble in Grape Districts Is New Factor.

## Further Attack May Be Launched

(Special to the Monitor.)

PARIS.—The action of the government resulting in the giving of instructions to the conseil d'état to consider the question of the delimitation of the boundaries of the "champagne territory" so as to include them in the department of the Aube and other districts, which had been excluded by the decree of 1908, was undoubtedly the result of the pressure put on M. Monis by the disturbances at Troyes, and has since been the cause of a very serious debate in the Senate.

Very severe criticism was brought to bear on what had been done, and finally, to the surprise of many, a resolution was passed entirely in opposition to the government plan in favor of suppressing altogether the system of protected areas, and the government was invited by the vote of the Senate to submit as quickly as possible a bill which would put an end to all fraud in the industry and at the same time abolish the present protection system.

The political situation with regard to the above conditions has become very complicated, in fact critical. A short time ago the president of the council publicly stated that in his opinion the boundaries of the "champagne territory" had been equitably adjusted, but that under the pressure of the recent disturbance at Troyes he had given way and subsequently instructions were given to the conseil d'état to revise the boundaries.

The character of the debate and the fact that a large majority voted in favor of the resolution, which was carried by 213 votes to 62, has opened the eyes of M. Monis to the seriousness of the situation.

It is now realized that the action of the government, in referring the question to the Conseil D'Etat, which was expected to end the matter, has in fact only caused it to take a more acute form. The very fact of the acceptance by the president of the council of the form of M. Denoix's resolution had the effect of destroying in advance any action that the conseil d'état might take and consequently of putting the ministry at once in a somewhat anomalous position.

The interests at stake in the national industry are so very great that it is believed that the government, whose present policy has veered completely round, will be unable to satisfy even many of its own supporters, and there are already signs that a new protest against its action is to be launched and supported by men of even such diverse opinions as M. Combes and M. Jean Hennessy, whose policies are as wide apart as the poles.

The whole matter is very complex, full of conflicting interests and extremely difficult of adjustment.

It has been proposed in some quarters that the question might be settled at the international congress to be held at Washington in May next for the purpose of considering and dealing with matters relating to brands and trade marks.

Such a plan would no doubt be very welcome at the moment to M. Monis and his colleagues, but it is scarcely expected that the growers themselves in the various departments would consent to it.

## Guerrilla War Seen in Albania by Press Visitor

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The only thing it is possible to say with any certainty with respect to the Albanian rising is that all news on the subject is absolutely unreliable. Both sides magnify their successes and minimize their failures to an extent which reduces such information as leaks through to pure nonsense. That after the first dash of the insurgents in the open, they have retired and adopted guerrilla tactics, seems to be fairly certain.

A correspondent of the German press, who quite recently traveled through some of the disturbed district, has declared that he rarely saw more than a dozen or so men together, and that these were manifestly employed in sniping the troops upon the march.

Should the tribes adopt an uncompromising attitude they might continue the struggle during the whole summer in this way, and this, added to the difficulties of the Turks in the Yemenn, would constitute a tremendous strain on Turkish finances. With the winter, however, the tribesmen would be placed at a disadvantage, as they would then be unable to return to their villages in the valleys, which would be held by the Turkish regulars.

## Closure Is Forcing Bill Against Lords Through Commons

LONDON.—The House of Commons continued its labors on the Parliament bill until early this morning.

The session was made notable by reason of the government's use of the so-called "kangaroo" closure, whereby whole pages of amendments to the bill for the curtailment of the powers of the House of Lords were skipped at the chairman's discretion.

An amendment proposing a joint session of the two houses in cases of disagreement was opposed by Mr. Asquith on the ground that such a plan would always give the House of Lords the last word in legislation, and, in his opinion, it would be impossible to devise a scheme which would not place the representative body at the mercy of the second chamber.

This amendment and another, proposing instead of a joint session a conference of 10 members from each house, were both rejected by large majorities.

After this a number of amendments selected by the chairman, for the most part proposing various modifications on the delaying powers of the House of Lords, were all rejected, after the application of the closure.

Earl Winterton, Conservative member for the Horsham division of Sussex, was cautioned by the Speaker.

**SWEDISH KING VISITING ITALY.**

ROME.—King Gustav of Sweden and the Queen are the guests of King Victor Emmanuel and will remain in Rome for three days. They came to attend the Italian jubilee and have been specially invited.

**DISTANCES EASILY FOUND BY NEW GRAPHIC WORLD MAP**

(Special to the Monitor.)

EDINBURGH.—A paper was read by Alexander Clark on "A New Graphic World Map" before the tenth meeting of the Royal Scottish Society at the society's hall, Glasgow. The subject proved to be intensely interesting.

In the course of the evening the speaker said that in constructing a map of the world there were two dimensions which it was necessary to ascertain with exactness, for the future work depended largely on these: First the length of the great circle called the equator and second the length of the circle passing through the poles.

These dimensions having been discovered, it was proposed to construct a plane figure equal in area to the surface of the globe. A scale of one inch to 1,000 miles equal to an area of 1,000,000 miles per square inch was chosen.

The major axis of the figure was made equal to the length of the equator or the circumference of the globe at the equator, and the minor axis, which divided the equator into two equal parts, was made equal to a line reaching from pole to pole, or half the circumference of the earth.

The meridian chosen as the center line is that passing through Greenwich equatorial line, and was divided into sections of 10 degrees—690.9 miles, or 600 knots, making 36 sections in all, while the central line on the map stretching from pole to pole was divided into sections of 10 degrees each making 18 sections, nine of these being to the north and nine to the south and eight to the north of the equator.

Through eight of these lines drawn to the south and eight to the north of the equator, are straight lines parallel to the equator, each of the lines corresponding to the linear measure of the circumference of the earth at its relative distance from the equator. The ninth division at the extreme north and south represents the north and south poles.

When the ends of these parallel lines were joined the figure developed was a section of two cones with sides slightly curved from the poles and wide bell mouths joining at the equator. This figure was said to be enclosed by a sinusoidal curve and was exactly equal to the area of the earth's surface on any selected scale or in any measurement taken.

The contour of any country, ocean, island, lake, or gulf, if correctly laid down and drawn on its surface, would inclose the exact area in whatever part of the earth it was situated and could be correctly measured by the scales.

The center of meridian only is shown as a straight line, while the 10 degree

## London City Census Will Show Traffic During Busy Hours

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON.—The city of London, which is of course the busiest and most crowded part of the capital during the day, is almost deserted after business hours, when the thousands of workers have returned to their homes, and the corporation has decided to have a census taken next Friday, which is to comprise the day population of the city, and the huge traffic that passes through it.

The chief census officer has pointed out that as far as the city is concerned the recent general census will be found to be very misleading, giving as it probably will, the population as about 20,000 persons without perhaps a single banker being included, and this certainly seems to justify the city in having a census of its own.

As regards the traffic, experiments of an interesting nature were recently made by the authorities. On London bridge, for instance, in the course of an hour, between 8:30 and 9:30 a. m., enumerators noted 15,968 ordinary pedestrians, a further 90 pushing barges besides 5899 persons in vehicles.

On the other hand they counted only 696 foot passengers on Southwark bridge in addition to 77 persons in 77 vehicles. On the Embankment in the space of half an hour taxicabs and motor cars totalled 228.

It is estimated that there are 50 ways by which vehicles can enter the city, a further 14 whereby only pedestrians can enter, two stairways leading from the river, the 23 railway and "tube" stations.

**REICHSTAG PROGRAM SEEN AS OVER FULL AS ELECTION NEARS**

(Special to the Monitor.)

BERLIN.—Following the example of the Reichstag and the lower house, the upper house has now closed for the vacation, which in the case of the "Herrnhaus" will be a very long one.

As to how the Reichstag will manage to get through the long program awaiting it before the general elections is being discussed by every one. The Alsace-Lorraine constitution, the imperial insurance regulations, the draft of the penal laws and other important matters are far from being settled, and a settlement is impossible within the four weeks between Easter and Whitsuntide.

It is not improbable that the House may have an autumn session in view of the amount of work to be got through, but with the elections so near at hand, it is improbable that much serious work will be accomplished.

The Liberal parties are doing all in their power to make a stand for the Reichstag electorate for Alsace-Lorraine. That system once having been introduced there, Prussia would be obliged to follow as a matter of course.

The Conservatives are naturally exerting all their strength and influence to oppose this proposal and the fight will be keen.

## Cost of Coronation Procession Seats Run High in Places

(Special to the Monitor.)

BERLIN.—Following the example of the Sudden Line of Bonfires and Bouquets of Rockets Will Mark Welcome of Nation to Newly Crowned King.

**GREAT BRITAIN'S SEND THEIR TROOPS**

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON.—Enormous prices are being asked for front seats on stands to view the coronation procession. Agents are busily disposing of these seats already.

Seats in the windows which command a good view of the route are fetching as much as 10 guineas (\$52) each, while for a balcony or for large rooms with windows accommodating 30 people or so as much as 400 guineas (\$2100) has been asked. In other cases it is not unusual to hear of £200 or £300 being asked for a single room with several windows.

The shops which line the route will have the windows removed to accommodate stands which can be built inside them. It is only in very favored positions that these enormous prices are being demanded, for the route taken by the royal procession covers more ground than usual and provides space for many thousands more seats in consequence.

In the Strand, for instance, seats commanding excellent views are being sold at 5 guineas apiece.

One firm alone is erecting stands with a total seating capacity for about 50,000 people. Some of these seats are being sold at 2 guineas each and some in less favored positions can be had for 1 guinea.

Under the legislation passed last year, lumber shippers here are unable to get a clean bill of lading and the buyers in Europe and other world markets refuse to accept the lumber unless a surveyor is sent from the shipping ports to tally the cargo at its destination. This cannot be done for any less than 30 cents a thousand feet, and to the lumbermen in New Brunswick alone this would mean an annual charge of \$90,000.

This sum represents a large portion of the profit and commission on which the middleman, or lumber shipper, exists.

The delegates who will appear before the federal Parliament will argue that the cause discriminates against Canada and makes the business of shipping lumber to distant countries almost impracticable.

2. Difference in longitude is to be measured parallel with the equator, or due east and west.

3. Difference in latitude is to be measured due north and south, or parallel with the central meridian.

4. Diagonal lines are to be compounded by taking any one of these measurements directly on one scale, as the side or base of the right-angled triangle, and the other measurement as the side or base of a right-angled triangle on the other scale, and measuring the diagonal line between these points.

5. A ship's course may be set to and from any quarter of the globe with great accuracy.

6. Enlarged nautical charts can be provided on the same principle, thus securing great uniformity of method.

Numerous examples of making measurements, setting a ship's course and other practical details were given.

**CANADA LUMBER MEN ASK REPEAL OF CARRIERS' ACT**

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Lumbermen of the Maritime provinces are sending a strong delegation to Ottawa to ask for the repeal of a section of the Canadian water carriers act which relieves ship owners from responsibility in case of loss or destruction of cargo.

Under the legislation passed last year, lumber shippers here are unable to get a clean bill of lading and the buyers in Europe and other world markets refuse to accept the lumber unless a surveyor is sent from the shipping ports to tally the cargo at its destination.

This sum represents a large portion of the profit and commission on which the middleman, or lumber shipper, exists.

The delegates who will appear before the federal Parliament will argue that the cause discriminates against Canada and makes the business of shipping lumber to distant countries almost impracticable.

Preparations are going ahead in all quarters, and the news comes from Gravesend that the mayor is making an attempt to secure the presence of one of the Japanese vessels in the port during the coronation. These vessels are now on their way to Dover, and they will meet and form an escort to the Japanese prince, who is going to represent the Emperor of Japan at the coronation.

At Guildford it is proposed to plant two coronation trees, and great festivities are being inaugurated for the amusement of the town on coronation day, which will close with a torchlight procession and a bonfire lighted on Pewley hill.

Contingents of oversea dominion troops that will be in London for the coronation have been invited by the dean of St. Paul's to attend a service at the cathedral on Waterloo day, June 18.

It is expected that the inhabitants of London will turn out in large numbers to give a hearty welcome to the colonial troops as they march along the streets to the city. The African contingents are due to arrive at Southampton on June 11, while the Canadians will probably have landed a few days previously at Liverpool.

The fellows of the Zoological Society have placed at the disposal of the entertainments committee tickets of admission to their gardens for the oversea troops on Sunday afternoons. This kindness is greatly appreciated by the entertainment committee and will give great pleasure to the visitors.

Bonfire arrangements are going ahead with great vigor. All bonfires are to be lit at a given hour, and a bouquet of rockets is to be sent up from each point simultaneously. The strains of the national anthem will echo round the British Isles after the bonfires are taken.

Hints for the successful construction of these bonfires are being sent out. On inaccessible heights where it would be found difficult to carry the kindling it is proposed to burn a flare light. One of these was burned on the occasion of the diamond jubilee on Coniston Old Man and was deemed a great success, making it did a brilliant star of light.

The London county council have appointed a committee to propose and carry out a scheme for the decoration of Westminster bridge. It is believed that a triumphal arch of a medieval character will be thrown across the bridge, under which the King and Queen will pass on their return from the royal progress on June 23.

There is to be a Shakespeare ball at the Albert hall on June 20, for which quadrille parties are being quickly made up. "Henry VIII," "Troilus and Cressida" and "Henry VII." are among the plays which will be represented. To view this ball the boxes in the grand tier are being sold for 200 guineas (\$1000), while the second and third tier boxes are fetching prices ranging from 100 to 20 guineas.

**CROWN PRINCE GETS POPULAR WELCOME ON ENTERING BERLIN**

(Special to the Monitor.)

BERLIN.—The return of the crown prince and princess from their travels was the signal for the display of much public rejoicing.

Every station where the long train of Austrian court coaches stopped was crowded with cheering throngs, and enthusiasm reached its height when their imperial highnesses came to the window obviously delighted at their welcome.

At Potsdam the Prince Leopold and August met their brother, and the Kaiser's sister, Princess Friedrich Leopold, was also there with her daughter, the greetings being very affectionate.

As they motored to the Marble palace they were enthusiastically cheered by thousands of people who lined the way, for both the prince and his wife are remarkably popular.

At the palace the three little sons met their parents with flowers in their hands, the traditional German greeting to any one returning home after a journey.

**AUSTRALIAN PENNY POSTAGE INNOVATION TO HAVE WIDE RANGE**

(Special to the Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The announcement of the introduction of penny postage in Australia has aroused the greatest interest, and it is understood that South Africa, Canada, New Zealand, Great Britain, India, and Egypt will also benefit by the measure.

With respect to the question of the cost to the commonwealth, the estimated amount that it would cost each state was given as follows: New South Wales £62,000, Queensland £28,000, South Australia £24,000, West Australia £20,000, Tasmania £16,000 and Victoria £10,000.

In September last when the treasurer announced the proposed introduction of the penny postage, he said in reply to a question as to what the estimated annual loss of revenue would be, that it would not exceed £600,000 (\$3,000,000), a sum almost four times larger than that quoted three years previously.

It is generally considered, however, that this figure will soon be reduced and eventually wiped out by the great increase in the correspondence that will result from the introduction of the measure.

**NEW LIGHTHOUSE REPLACES**

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON.—Enormous prices are being asked for front seats on stands to view the coronation procession. Agents are busily disposing of these seats already.

Seats in the windows which command a good view of the route will have the windows removed to accommodate stands which can be built inside them. It is only in very favored positions that these enormous prices are being demanded, for the route taken by the royal procession covers more ground than usual and provides space for many thousands more seats in consequence.

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# THE HOME FORUM

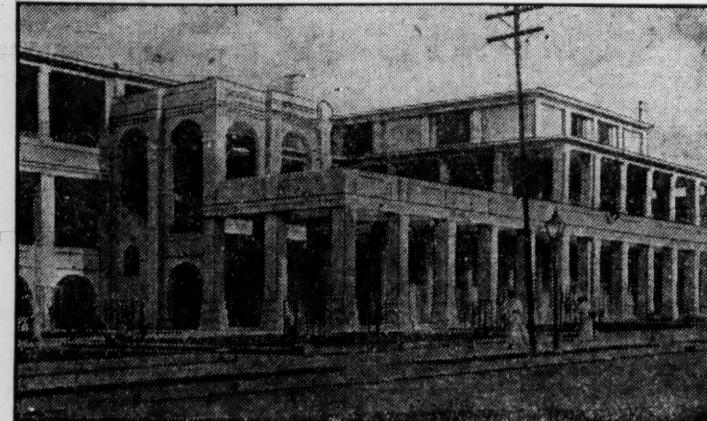
## FAIR VISTAS FRAMED IN COLONNADES

**T**HIS cut of the postoffice at Kingston, Jamaica, is architecturally interesting and shows, too, the progress of things in the island city. The postoffice was located formerly on Harbor street, but this new building is on King street, extending from Barry to Laws street. It is made of concrete and has some space of green lawn in front. The loggia with the open space atop and the upper loggias are types of architecture to which all southern building tends. These colonnaded spaces above must frame in charming pictures of the sea and the pleasant country near the city—at least the northern observer hopes that Kingston is not so big as to hold its charming surroundings at arm's length.

Speaking of loggias and such, one is reminded of the most famous and lordly city of Florence, where busy streets lined with shops speak sufficiently of urban doings, but where nevertheless by mounting to the upper stories in almost any building such views may be had of the exquisite Italian environs of this stately city as to make one think the whole place laid out by the most deliberative plans of a landscape gardener, instead of having grown there in the spontaneous processes of civic demands. Undoubtedly the wonderful setting of Florence, in the Tuscan hills with snow-capped mountains beyond, must have contributed largely to the high development of artistic beauty in the community. Let us today therefore welcome all civic effort to make beauty appear and congratulate Kingston on the new government building.

### Choral Concert Given by Employees

The Marshall Field & Co. Choral Society of Chicago, which was organized in 1907, with the object of acquiring a greater knowledge of music and to facilitate a greater cooperation of the employees of Marshall Field & Co. in general, gave its annual concert before an appreciative audience. The first part of the program was devoted to Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast," and after the intermission Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" was rendered by the Marshall Field contingent, assisted by Mabel Sharp Herdien, soprano; Rose Lutiger Cannon, contralto, and Evan Williams, tenor.—Musical Courier.



POSTOFFICE, KINGSTON, JAMAICA.  
Showing type of architecture to which buildings tend in southern climates.

### Dukas and Debussy

Debussy is an impressionist; Dukas is so only in a limited sense. Debussy paints a canvas of merging and blending colors, indefinite in line; Dukas limns a picture polychromatic, too, but as finely pencilled in its melodic substance as an etching. Debussy seeks deliberately the vague and nebulous; Dukas aims at perfect clarity and sharpness of detail. Debussy has shown no fondness for polyphonic effects; Dukas is a master of thematic weaving. Debussy is all repression; Dukas at times creates overpowering orchestral climaxes.

It would be difficult, indeed, to find two musicians of the same nationality who were subjected to much the same influences more different than Debussy and Dukas. It is as incorrect to say Dukas is a follower of Debussy as to say Debussy is a disciple of Strauss.—New York Press.

Pride and generosity are often confounded. There are many who give who are too proud to withhold.—Henry Seton Merriman.

### Origin of Menu Cards

It is not always that useful ideas are traceable to their first appearance, but the following statement from the London Globe is at any rate plausible explanation of how order began to be in table service:

At a dinner given by Duke Henry of Brunswick in 1541 he was seen to every now and then consult a long slip of paper which reposed at the side of his plate. One of the duke's guests asked what the paper was for. He explained that it was a sort of program or catalogue of the dishes he had commanded from the cook. "To the intent that if some delicacy, which especially appealed to his appetite, were marked for a later stage in the repast, he might carefully reserve his appetite for it." The simplicity and utility of the idea at once took the fancy of the duke's convives, and the menu card from that moment became an institution.

The new fashion was so much admired it traveled far and near, and was adopted in England and France at once.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### And Then—What Happened Then?

I heard of a spider who wanted to fly; He had no wings, but he thought he'd try; It looked so easy; so he climbed up high.

And then—

What happened then?

There came by a bird, who got his eye On this very spider who wanted to fly. "I'll watch this spider," he said; "may be I—"

And then—

What happened then?

Well, the spider jumped, as spiders do, Forgetting to fly; the bird, he knew, Might eat him up in a minute or two, And then—

What happened then?

The bird was scared by a cat in the tree, Who had climbed up there, as still as could be,

Saying, "That bird shall make a meal for me."

And then—

What happened then?

Why, the bird flew away to another tree; The cat crawled down, as meek as could be;

And the spider gave up flying, you see; And so—

Nothing happened then.

—Mrs. R. E. Clark in St. Nicholas.

### No Half Loaf For Bobbie

Bobbie saw some puppies for sale. "How much are they, Mr. Brown?" he politely asked.

"Two dollars apiece," replied Brown. "But I don't want a piece—I want a whole dog," exclaimed Bobbie.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

### PICTURE PUZZLE



ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.  
Squire.

### Messenger Boys Have Play

LONDON—A sort of pantomime was given at Caxton hall, Westminster, by the District messenger boys, the relations of the actors and their comrades forming the audience. The entertainment was apparently a sort of "take off" of a messenger's office, farcical characters coming on with impossible questions and songs, making a break in the "go as you please" dialogue.

The audience was thoroughly appreciative, and vigorous in its applause, though what happened to London while those indispensable young gentlemen were enjoying themselves is a matter for speculation.

### Failure of Flaps

A certain skeptic was contending before a minister that the works of creation are manifestly imperfect. "Have you not you yourself," he asked, "noted defects in the human organism, for instance, and though of better contrivances?" To his delight there was the frank reply, "Why yes, I really think I have." "In what respect?" "Why," drawled the parson, "you see when I want to shut out anything disagreeable from my sight, I can draw down my eyelids, and it's all done, but, unfortunately, I haven't any flaps to my ears." Free conversation ceased at about that point.—The Christian Guardian.

A quiet, patient heart that meekly serves the Lord,

God's finger joys to touch; it is His harpsichord, —Angelus Silesius.

### DIVINE LOVE

WONDERFUL secret is made plain to faithful seekers for God, wonderful, simple, but still a secret to dull mortality. Whence shall words be found to tell it? How shall one name the Love that is revealed to the broken and contrite heart? to the thought cleansed for the hour of selfless desire and lifted utterly to God? Love is God's dearest name, yet how lightly this name is taken on the lips of mortals! Who dares when he speaks of a human affection to lift it into the higher term? Yet if we truly have Love with us, we have God.

When the Love who is God is consciously with us we are sure of Him, We know that divine Love is and is to be enjoyed here and now. Love is the sum and substance of being. The Love that is divine is constant in quality and this quality is recognized at once when God is recognized. We are aware of the presence of divine and holy Being. This Love is synonymous with Life and with Mind, perfect Mind which does not know imperfection. Because this Love is Life its coming heals the sick, transforming the human sense of life in matter to some present realization of Life as Spirit. Because it is Mind it has no sense of material personality. It is pure of sense.

The Love that is God then is not only greater and purer than the human sense of love, but different in quality, in essence, and this is a point which should be better understood. The phrase "divine Love" sets Love apart from human affections just as the name gold sets a coin apart from paper. The gold is always gold, always itself, and it has the full value in itself of the coin's denomination. The paper is worthless except as it is accepted in lieu of the gold. This material analogy serves only as a shadowy hint of the great fact that real Love is something absolutely different from a mortal belief of love. He who overcomes and walks for a time in the conscious presence of divine Love enters a new world.

Human love seems to rise in one human heart and to be directed by personal

## VICISSITUDES OF BIBLE TRANSLATIONS

**W**HEN we praise the glory of King James' English as it is made known to us in the pages of our English Bible, we are prone to forget that the title page reads, "With the former translations diligently compared and revised." Wycliffe (1378), Tyndale (1525), Coverdale (1536) and the Great Bible (1539) are its immediate predecessors, with the Geneva Bible (1560), which was dearer than the Great Bible (chained in the churches by Henry VIII.) in the affections of the English people and which of them all seems most like the authorized version.

The Great Bible, once the authorized version of the English nation, is virtually Tyndale's Bible, the book of which his enemies had said that it should never be the Bible of England. Myles Coverdale put forth a translation after Tyndale, depending largely on his predecessor's "interpretation," as it was called, meaning his translation. Matthew's Bible came out in 1537, really prepared by John Rogers, martyr (celebrated, by the way, in the little old New England First Primer.) This was Tyndale's Bible straight, except the last half of the Old Testament, which was

taken from Coverdale. In it the Song of Solomon is called "Solomon's Ballads." Twenty years later the entry of Queen Elizabeth into London was marked by a great procession. It has just arrived at the "little conduit in Chepe" (see J. Paterson Smyth's "How We Got Our Bible") where one of those pageants was prepared that delighted the hearts of an older England. A man in emblematic dress stands forth before the Queen and tells her he is Time. Beside him is a white-robed maiden, who is Truth. She holds in her hands a book on which is written, "verbum veritatis" the Word of Truth. This she presents to the Queen. Elizabeth raises it to her lips and, laying it against her heart, amid the shouting of the many, thanks the city for so precious a gift.

This promised well for the future of the Bible, which had been almost a closed book during Mary's reign. Still more significant was the present return of the Reformers from Geneva, whither they had fled during Mary's reign. They brought the famous Geneva Bible, with the name of Theo. de Beze on the title page, and the Queen accepted the dedication to her.

Taverner's Bible was an edition of

### MOCKING BIRD IN BOSTON

**T**HE Boston Fenway just now has

an unusual and very welcome guest from the South, one whom all bird-lovers will be glad to call upon—a genuine mocking bird!

He is to be found in the vicinity of the station at Longwood, and so far, has never failed to keep his appointment with numerous admirers who have gone to seek him.

A bit beyond the railroad station a carriage bridge crosses the tiny river, and below that, on the Boston side, is the favorite nook of the southerner. A beech tree seems to be his special point of vantage from which to take a view of his surroundings, and from here he darts across the stream into a tangle of vines, much as a catbird dives into the underbrush, alert and energetic.

At first sight he reminds one of that familiar chattering, for in size, color and general outline there is a strong resemblance; but once he is seen flying all thought that he might be an early catbird vanishes, for the mocker, as he flies, shows white markings in wings and tail which no "cat" ever possessed.

If we follow the "white flag" which the bird waves to attract our attention, he will be apt to lead us to a cluster of bush cranberries, where he feeds as contentedly as if surrounded by orange trees, magnolias and date palms. What strange chance brought him here in winter (he has been here since January) is a mystery; yet here he is for us to see, and if specially fortunate, to hear.

This is his costume: Ashen gray back, wings and tail brownish; on his wings dull white patches, and the outer

tail feathers white enough to catch the eye instantly as the bird flies. He breeds in the Bahamas and Mexico, and winters from northern New Jersey and southern Illinois, and winters from Virginia southward.

The Fenway visitor seems entirely alone as regards relatives, not even a mate so far as known; a stray waif from the family surely, for only occasionally does a mocking bird find his way this far North, even in summer, and to make us a visit in winter is indeed a rare kindness on his part and one which deserves recognition.

Professor Chapman writes that "the

mocking bird might be called our national songbird since his remarkable vocal powers have made him famous the world over," and when, just after sunset one evening, perched on the back of a seat next the one I was using, this "exile from home" burst into song as clear and ringing as I have ever heard poured forth in his native haunts. I rejoiced and gave thanks at the good fortune which had brought this "king of feathered mockers" into our present ken.

### On the Trail of the Emerald

Emerald ranks close to the diamond in hardness. It exceeds the diamond in value, perfect emeralds bringing \$150 a karat. The sparkling green jewel is rare; therefore it is prized highly.

At the southern extremity of California an emerald hunt has been on for five years, says the World Today. Prospectors in San Diego county, close to the Mexican border, are hot on its trail. They have found beryl of all colors; pale blue beryl, its hues rippling like the sheer of the ocean's blue, pink beryl, yellowish beryl, beryl of all tints except one. They have not yet found the grass-green beryl, the true emerald of their dreams, but they are on its trail, hopefully hunting.

The blue and the pink beryl sell for \$12 a karat. Green beryl—emerald—is cheap at 10 times this price. And a karat is not large. A hundred thousand dollars worth of emeralds could be carried easily by a small child, hidden in a very small bag. A small pocket of green beryl lying in a vein underneath a wall of rock would make the finder wealthy.

They dream of emerald pockets out there on the border of tumultuous Mexico. The emerald's green luster haunts them, drives them into the hills, into the desert, on the eager quest. Some day, perhaps, the dream will come true, the blow of the pick will lay bare a nest of the sparkling gems that have been the goal of all prospectors since the first precious stones were found in the San Diego hills nine years ago.

### Putting the Cart Before the Horse

If your name happens to be John Smith and you live in Hungary, you would sign yourself "Smith John." Queer, isn't it? And according to no less an authority than Paulo Gruppe, the gifted Dutch cellist, Hungary is the only country in Europe that the curious custom of placing the surname before the given name prevails. Arriving for his first visit in Buda Pesth, where he was to play in concert, Mr. Gruppe was amazed to see himself billed on posters as "The Great Gruppe Paulo." "Typographical error," exclaimed the vexed musician, and he rushed to the concert hall to see the manager, about the mistake, but when the latter explained, Mr. Gruppe was pacified.—Musical Courier.

It is sublime to feel and say of another, I need never meet, or speak, or write to him; we need not reinforce ourselves, or send tokens of remembrance: I rely on him as on myself: if he did thus or thus, I know it was right.

Emerson.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, April 26, 1911

### American and British Labor

AN INVESTIGATION recently carried on by the British board of trade into American labor conditions, judging from the summary that has been given to the press, bears the stamp of characteristic thoroughness. The purpose of the inquiry was to obtain the facts. Whether the facts collected are favorable or unfavorable from a British point of view, they are presented with equal freedom and for what they may be worth. England acts under free trade, the United States under protection. England throws her ports wide open to raw and manufactured materials alike; the United States is a producer of raw and manufactured materials, and has only recently displayed a disposition to deal liberally with the raw and manufactured products of other countries. The high protective tariff of the United States has been defended for years on the ground that it means higher compensation than European nations grant, or are able to grant, to the workman. The inquiry carried on by the British board of trade shows that labor is better paid in the United States than in Great Britain, but it fails to reveal a very remarkable difference between the conditions of American and British labor when all things are taken into account.

It is shown by the summary referred to that, while the American workman must pay a higher price than his British brother for everything he needs, he still has a wider margin, over and above all expenses, to save or to spend on non-essentials. The agents who prosecuted the investigation made an analysis of social statistics of twenty-eight representative industrial towns and cities east of the Mississippi, "this section being chosen as containing features more nearly approximate to those of the United Kingdom." The expense accounts of between 7000 and 8000 families were examined and analyzed, and, taking the prices current at the time, it was found that the British housewife could have bought for \$3.27 articles of food which would have cost an American housewife \$4.69. Fuel and gas are also higher in this country than in Great Britain; so is short distance transportation.

On the whole, it is conceded that labor conditions are better in this country than in Great Britain; but it does not appear, either from this report or from other data on the subject, that the conditions are so much better here as to justify the means employed to maintain prices at another level.

THE armistice may prove so agreeable to everybody in Mexico as to make the demand for its indefinite continuance unanimous.

### Japan and the Canal

JAPAN is eyeing the progress of the Panama canal with pleasant thoughts of what that waterway will mean in the development of her trade with this country, Central and South America and the world. Probably the question of whether the canal should be fortified, around which controversy has been waged, is of secondary moment to Japan. Although she is still a military rather than an industrial nation, everything points to a gradual reversal of those conditions, and Nippon is keen to appreciate the tremendous advantages certain to result when her ships are enabled to reach the east coasts of North and South America without making the long and difficult voyage around the Horn or crossing from Europe.

It is no wonder that the Japanese editors, therefore, are becoming enthusiastic. They foresee in the new waterway the key to their country's possible commercial development on a scale that will make her past accomplishments of that nature seem insignificant. After 1915 Japanese vessels will find it practicable to cross to the Pacific coast ports of America, pass through the Panama canal and the Caribbean sea, up into the gulf of Mexico and thence along the Atlantic coast of the United States and Canada. Afterward they may find it profitable to cross the Atlantic to Europe and make their way home by way of the Suez canal.

Thus, the Panama canal will do away in many instances with the necessity for return ships of merchant vessels and furnish the one link required to make world commerce an endless procession. This prospect undoubtedly means more proportionately to Japan than to any of the larger nations, except China. It is of so much importance to Japan that, in great part, her attention will doubtless be fixed on the problem of increasing her industrial efficiency until her manufactured goods are on the same plane of quality as those of other countries. The Panama canal, by encouraging globe circumnavigation, will bring the Japanese into closer competition with the skilled craftsmen of the world at large. For their own industrial protection, it would seem that they must henceforth attach even greater importance to the arts of peace.

COMMISSION government has reduced the cost of governing Birmingham, Ala., by \$74,000 a year. Moreover, it gives better government for less money.

### A Jewish Outpost

It is among the possibilities, at least, that the efforts to plant extensive Jewish colonies in the east have been rendered futile by reason of the ambitious character of the schemes. Instead of appealing to the Turkish government, the extensive plans of the Zionists have tended rather to create alarm in that quarter. A movement now under way, having for its object the settlement of a district, at Rapha, near Gaza, by reason of its comparatively modest character, promises to be successful. It is recalled in this connection that when, in 1903, Dr. Herzl, after repeated efforts, was finally compelled to abandon hope of obtaining a concession from Turkey suitable to the demands of the Zionist movement, he turned to Egypt, apparently with better success. The Egyptian government, at all events, agreed to grant land for a Jewish settlement in El Arish, a district lying between Egypt and Palestine. This tract was situated within an isosceles triangle, one side extending from the east of the Suez canal to Akabah, the coast forming the base. Investigation by a commis-

sion appointed by the Zionist leaders for the purpose, however, revealed the fact that, save over limited and detached areas, the land was not suitable for colonization. On the strength of the report of this commission the project was abandoned.

The General Jewish Colonizing Organization, nevertheless, seems to have kept this tract, or portions of it, under consideration, and for the purposes of the new colony 10,000 acres are to be set aside. An option has been obtained upon another tract of the same area. By experiment it has been determined that almonds, figs, olives, mulberry trees, eucalyptus, castor and cactus will flourish on this land. There is also the belief that grapes may be cultivated with success. The tract opens upon a harbor, and has many advantages over the Jewish colonies at present scattered throughout the near east. Historically, the territory is supposed to embrace a portion of the land of the Hittites.

The colony still falls short of the Zionist ideal in that it will not be in Palestine, but close to it. It should be regarded, however, as an encouraging extension of the Jewish outpost. If the ideal cannot be immediately attained, a step toward its attainment should not be undervalued. The success of Jewish colonies along the borders of Palestine must inevitably lead in time to the establishment of Jewish colonies across the line. It would seem that the General Jewish Colonizing Organization is proceeding wisely, if quietly. Turkey, noting the prosperity of the Jewish settlements, and recognizing the fact that the colonies are composed of a peaceful and orderly people, may before long come to the point of voluntarily proffering the concessions it has been so long withholding.

THE new national song is said to start out with the question: "Canst be that thou insensate art?" This is addressed to the flag, and it is not difficult to see that the flag will have to give it up.

CONTINENTAL travelers all too frequently consider the city of Hamburg in the light of a gateway to localities which, like Munich, Dresden, Paris, Berlin or Vienna, are enjoying reputations long established. It is only within recent years that Americans abroad have begun to give somewhat closer attention to the great German city, that is not only the most important seaport on the continent, but, in matters artistic, closely approaches the best to be found in Europe. Hamburg, in fact, has been so busy rising to its present commercial supremacy that it has neglected to tell the world that its ambition to be termed a city beautiful has been scarcely less pronounced within its domestic circle than its aim to lead in business. The municipal activities of Hamburg, however, have been so far reaching that at the present time few cities have more to offer visitors than this old Hansa town.

One of the oldest cities in Germany, Hamburg retains much of the quaint architecture of the past. But modern construction is exemplified by many hotels, apartment houses and residences that vie with the finest of their kind abroad. The street-planning system is considered typical of the best. Tree planting continues as a part of the ambitious program of the municipality. Many beautiful parks abound. Perhaps one of the greatest show places of Hamburg, however, is the Zoological garden, which doubtless owes its size and completeness in part to the fact that vessels from all corners of the world have been able to discharge their animal cargoes right at the door of the city. The tourist who takes time to visit Hamburg will find in the zoo many animals duplicated in no other collection of the kind.

At last awakening to its tourist opportunities, Hamburg is now preparing to put its best foot forward. Communities, seemingly less well equipped, have found that publicity brings the crowds, but that the municipality has to give visitors their money's worth or they will not only not come again, but may induce others to remain away. Hamburg need not hesitate to let its light shine, for it has something worth showing.

CHICAGO'S postal employees are naturally among those most pleased by the new street-numbering system which facilitates memorizing localities.

### Silk Hats in Texas

AT FIRST thought it may seem a trifle strange that, as William E. Curtis points out, the silk hat should have so many warm adherents and admirers in Texas, that is, a trifle strange to westerners and easterners. It will not appear so strange to southerners; for not alone Texas but the entire South has a leaning, a strong one, toward the tile. There is an impression in the North that Texans never under any circumstances become separated from their sombreros; that the average southerner never lays aside his wide-brimmed slouch. Nothing could be farther from the fact. The southerner wears a soft hat for comfort, but he almost invariably wears a silk hat for dress.

In Texas it is easy and natural to imagine that there are circumstances under which a silk hat would be inconvenient and uncomfortable. Texans never wear silk hats, for instance, when riding broncos or mustangs around their ranches. It is a custom universally observed in Texas to discard the silk hat when breaking the soil, harrowing, sowing and harvesting. You will not find many Texans in town wearing silk hats at midday. But, when the day's labor is done and the Texan saunters forth of an evening, he does not feel quite comfortable unless he has on a silk hat, and one that is either new or recently blocked.

It follows, as day follows night, that when the Texan dons a silk hat he also puts on a frock coat. A frock coat calls for a light waistcoat, a pair of striped trousers and patent leather shoes. Then there is the simple flower in the buttonhole, the gloves clasped carelessly in the left hand, the cane swinging lightly from the right, and, take it altogether, you would hardly recognize the Texan of the evening as the shirt-sleeved, sombrero-crowned Texan of the morning.

It is really a pleasing thing that Texas and, for that matter, the entire South, clings to the silk hat with all of its accompaniments. It makes for dignity. It is a protest against the utilitarianism and commercialism of the period. It helps to lift man out of the commonplace. A few silk hats scattered along the principal thoroughfare of any town or city not only relieve the monotony and give picturesqueness to the scene, but diffuse an atmosphere that helps to raise the community above the mediocre, and does more to advance its credit and sell its bonds than asphaltum pavements and steel skeleton office buildings.

THE report in a recent despatch that J. P. Morgan's representatives would attend the sale of the Hoe collection, and the surmise that, in behalf of that gentleman, they might buy the whole or a part of it, brings once more to our attention the fact that in the United States there is nothing similar to the British Museum, and the further fact that, even if there were, the private collector of great riches can usually outbid any government or its agents. The Hoe collection consists of books and manuscripts, some of which are of very great value, in the sense not that rich men have been or are willing to give vast sums for them but that aside from any price obtaining in a market much overstimulated by a not too intelligent competition, these things of themselves possess a great literary and historic value that serves at once as monument and as means of education. There is, for instance, in the collection the Gutenberg Bible printed on vellum in 1450-55; its cost to the last buyer was bound to be high, but that does not make it valuable, though it may make it expensive. Its real value lies in the fact that it is a monument in the great art of printing and a model of splendid work for craftsmen to follow. It is a model of good workmanship, and of this men everywhere stand always in need. Of a different value but of great importance are Americana, such rare books, pamphlets and manuscripts as have to do with the historic development of the United States. It is no extravagance to say that the place for such things is in a national repository, there to be cherished by the people's government, for the people. In the meantime, and in the absence of an institution like the British Museum, such treasures find their way into the cabinets of private collectors or of museums that, however excellent and however generously maintained, must be, from the nature of things, more or less local in character.

In a day when the federal government reaches toward a super-vision of the private citizens in matters ranging from the categorical imperative to mustard plasters, it seems as though, without much trenching on the individual's rights or his just preferences, the national legislature might dignify its billions by devoting some of their constituent millions to the institution of a great and national collection of objects that would alike instruct them that had much to learn and help those that had learned to add to their store for the benefit of the people at large. One argument at least for a national museum could be made: it would not exist for the benefit of a class but for the benefit of all. We are quite ready to admit the merits of the congressional library, and we realize that it is a necessity; we would not urge the federal government to devote itself to the collection of anything that would not have the standing of a treasure and the use of teaching; but when one reflects upon the great sums that are poured out of the federal treasury upon objects that do not always vindicate themselves, one cannot but confess that the United States has attained a point of dignity in population and some sorts of achievement where the institution of a national museum would be practical and becoming and would do a benefit far more widespread than that flowing from some projects undertaken by or proposed to the national government.

GAVERS are still being presented to Speaker Clark, apparently at the rate of at least one a day. Most of them are made of hard and rare woods. Does not this show that the movement for the conservation of the forests needs to be given fresh impetus?

### That Maine Link

COMPLETION of the railroad monopoly in New England of late has obscured to some extent the progress of a certain undertaking that may strongly affect the future of both St. John, N. B., and Boston. Significance attaches to the announcement that the Aroostook Valley Railroad Company has secured charter rights covering a continuous electric line from tidewater at St. John directly across the province of New Brunswick to Andover parish on the St. John river; from there to Presque Isle and Washburn, Me., and thence west across Maine and three counties in Quebec to the Quebec bridge over the St. Lawrence river. The company already has an electric line in operation between the Canadian Pacific yard in Presque Isle and the village of Washburn, and it sought last January to acquire the Canadian Pacific line and franchises between Presque Isle and Aroostook Junction, N. B. It was intimated then that the Canadian Pacific was the real owner of the Aroostook Valley company, in which event the direct line from Quebec to St. John would bring that port and St. Andrews much nearer to the wheat country of the great Canadian northwest.

With such a line, having two outlets on the Atlantic coast, the Canadian Pacific would be in a position to offer quicker transportation from the northwest to tidewater than either the Grand Trunk or the New Haven-Boston & Maine; and it has an additional advantage in owning a line of steamers operating between St. John and this port. Mr. Mellen, by acquiring the Rutland, has connected Boston with the Great lakes by way of Ogdensburg; but if freight had to be transported around over the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain division, it must travel almost northeast, then easterly across New York state, swing over into Vermont and come south over the Rutland and the Boston & Maine into this city, a long and difficult route. Both the Ogdensburg division and the Rutland are single-track railroads, and their junction facilities are not of the best. The Grand Trunk's Portland and Providence terminal possibilities make this outlook not entirely plain, so far as Boston is concerned; and the Aroostook Valley railroad plans, together with the work the Canadian Pacific has been doing recently to improve the port of St. Andrews, are of particular interest at this time.

Mr. Mellen hinted recently at a prospective closer understanding with the Canadian railroads. Could he, by any possibility, have meant the Canadian Pacific? It is unthinkable that he referred to the Grand Trunk. The New Haven understanding with the Bangor & Aroostook evidently did not prevent the Aroostook Valley from acquiring all the necessary franchise rights, and the New England railroad monopoly cannot prevent the Canadian Pacific from developing St. John and St. Andrews in case it plans to do so and has acquired the right of way across Maine. In that event, perhaps, Boston might see less real promise in the New Haven monopoly than now appears. The question is whether the Aroostook Valley line is a mask for the Canadian Pacific and, if so, what effect that fact may have on the promised heavy traffic between Boston and the Canadian northwest.